IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,070.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
OF THE HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be addressed.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
27th Sept.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ..	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA ...	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA.....	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA ...	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ..	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER" STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TO MARSEILLES.	391 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	637 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE.)
OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'elles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of Poona†	7467	.....	27 Sept	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*...	5115	25 Sept.	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*...	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	£s.	£s.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	5 7 8	8 1	429	649
London via Marseilles....	6 5 3	1,0 3 1	489	809
Liverpool	6 0 5	9 5 7	489	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters &c.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For passages and full particulars, apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Corresponding Date Time Route via.
Lhasa ...7,184 Mon. 29th Sept. 11 a.m. * P.D.&C.M.
Kasara ...1,145 Thurs. 2nd Oct. 9 a.m. † C.L.
Linga ...2,185 Friday 3rd Oct. 6 a.m. direct.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREE
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 2nd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Tuesday the 30th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3119 Thursday	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	16th ,,
*Palamcotta	3113 ,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3303 ,,	13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th September, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	..	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	..	16th Jan ,,
Semiramis	3999	P Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.
(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3379	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	..	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	..	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	7016	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Carabobhia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5930	S. Olinnak	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	5856	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	7016	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.
SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways

ORDINARY LINES
SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Taurea, and other routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.
STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about 1913
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liuyaang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SAFETY PIN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND TIES.

AN EVOLUTION OF THE ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD PIN.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000!

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London-made, Strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wire half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelled with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs. 4 and upwards.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & WATCHMAKERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000
HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities
Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—
Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	,, ,,	
Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.
Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FOR SALE,

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 1,678 tons of good BENGAL COAL (Jardines, Navigation, Berraree and Kendwadih mixed), ex s. s. *Nawab*, and now lying at New Tank Bunder, on plots Nos. 1 (2 heaps), 23 and 31.

Tenders should be submitted to the Undersigned by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October.

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per Share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th September, to THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY & CO.,
Agents & Managers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1913.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

TENDERS which should be addressed to—
THE AGENT,
South Indian Railway,
Trichinopoly,

and should reach him not later than the 23rd October, 1913, are invited for the PURCHASE of TWO 23 B.H.P. 4 CYLINDER MILNE-DAIMLER MOTOR BUSSES to seat 18 passengers, which were used on the Kodaikanal Road—Krishnamma Naicken Tope service.

2. The Busses, which are stabled at Negapatam, are in thorough working order, and can be seen, examined and tried on application to the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Negapatam.

3. Any further particulars that may be required can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

A. MUIRHED,
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Trichinopoly, 12th Sept., 1913.

WILL BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra,
and
A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG
(in English)
Price annas two, postage extra.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain O C Talbot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The ClanLine steamer Clan Lindsay, 2,499 tons, Captain A Scotland, sailed yesterday for Chittagong with the s.. bottom cargo.

The steamer Schwedagon, 1,948 tons, Captain L W Creagh, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain Currie, will sail to-day for Port Said for orders with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 25th September, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 26.

Avismoor ....2333 Keeford... .....T Jeewandas
Barala .....1899 Milne .....M M and Co
Budris .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Dargai .... 2279 Duncan.....
G lavale ...2441 Searcy .....A Yule and Co
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VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Voswaerts...	3727	Olienak ...	...	...	A L S N Co
B Nordma k.....		Luning.....	W	and	A G & Co
C R Boaldar ..	3.91	Tons	T M	and	Co
F Ariosto	4313	Booth	Karachi	7-10	J F and Co
H Kirklee...	...	2275	Currie ...	.	Port Said
I Ettrac	2979	Jacob...	Dunkirk	...10-10...	K N and Co
M Subsatar...	3047	Crebbin...	27-9	.	T M and Co
N Strathmore .	2905	McMahon.....	J F and Co		
P Ionus	1401	Pigot.....	M M & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay...2499 Scotland...Chittagong 26-9 .. J F and Co
2 Circassia ..4315 Maclean ..W & A Graham and Co
3 Ieverkip . 2836 Gasson ...Antwerp...27-9 T M and Co
4 A'eppo .....2536 Jones . Karachi...7-10... J F and Co
5 Ehrenfels .....2780 Weybausen ... W and A G and Co
8 Gablonz ..4375 Hallhuber...Trieste ...1-10 A L S N Co
6 Caspian...2317 Wright...Hull ..... 27-9... W and A G and Co
7 Bulgarian Prince ...3139 Davies ...Hburg 28 9 ..J M and Co
9 Sultan Hall...2370 Jenkins ...Liverpool... 1-10...K N and Co
10 11 K Monarch . 4776 Clare... W & G & Co
12 13 Egypt ...4207 Summers ...London ... P and O Co
15 Caboto ..2846 Pelligrini...Calcutta..... Venice ...S N Co
H W P D
Bahadur... .....829 Godlam .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
26	India	Talbot	Aden, Sept 21

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
2	Clan Lindsay.	Scotland ...	Chittagong
	Schwedagon..	Creagh.....	Rangoon.

The steamer Kirklee, Captain Currie, obtained port clearance yesterday for Port Said.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Itonies, for Jeddah.
" Indis, for China.
" Duneric, for New York, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Habsburg," from Trieste left Aden on the 25th instant, and is due at Bombay on the 30th instant, at 5 p.m.

The Anchor Line steamer "Massilia," Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the evening of the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 26

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—3,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Sutton Hall s—77 cwts gum arabic, S Khetsee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—1,056 cwts myrambolam, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—216 cwts coriander seed, P Jethabhoy ; 110 bales wool, P Murledhar; 65 bales wool, J Karra; 41 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Sutton Hall s—320 cwts linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—100 bales sowri cotton, H Shamji.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Ariosto s—1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, T. Tulsidas.
Caspian s—2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Monarch s—250 tons manganese ore, Central India Manufacturing Co; 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Jalam and Co ; 4,001 cwts linseed, M. Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bulgarian Prince s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 250 lbs rosa oil, Bauer and Krause
Nordmark s—500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M H Dehdashti; 10 cwt canes with roots, N Gokuldas and Co ; 105 cwts gum arabic, P Jetabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANEONA.

Gablonz s—225 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Vorwaerts s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—39 bales cotton cloth, and 557 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Duneric s—102 cwts gums arabic, P Jethabhoy ; 10,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 26..

Steamer India from Aden, Agents, P and O S N Co—4 cases cigarettes, 1 case cheese, 2 boxes gold coins, 4 boxes gold bar and coin, 50 boxes gold bars, 55 bags gum arabic, 146 bar 1 box silver, 2 cases butter, 2 boxes 2 cases specie, 1 cask wine.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th September, 1913.

933. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

934. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A & S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 6-45 p.m

935. Parade.—The parade for "G" Company on Monday next, the 29th instant, is cancelled.

936. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 1st proximo at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

937. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test, return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

938. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Captain J. Mc L G Taylor, S S O, Bombay, will give a lecture on the 30th instant, at the R G A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—Martial Law. War Rights on Land.

All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

939. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company :—

No 7573 Vol B H Hoogwerf, No 7574 Vol J P D'Mello and No 7575 Vol W H G Young.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th September, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available this afternoon Saturday the 27th instant, a competition will be held commencing from 4-30 p.m.

VETERINARY LECTURE FOR OFFICERS, & N. C. OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

3. The next lecture to be given by Mr. J. Crawford, M. R. C. V. S, will be at the Riding School on Monday next, the 29th instant, from 6 p.m.

TOWN HALL DRILL FOR ALL MEMBERS.

4. There will be the usual Town Hall Drill on Tuesday evening next, the 30th instant, from 6 p.m. All members are requested to attend for instruction in the new short Ride.

REGIMENTAL SADDLERY.

5. Members are requested to send their Chargers to Head-Quarters during the ensuing week to enable the Government Saddlery to be fitted to same.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 25th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 26th September:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	2	1
Total mortality from all causes		70

Sir Richard Griffith, presiding at the annual meeting of the Tweed Commissioners, said that salmon poaching at Home was now confined to a small professional class, who were neither useful nor ornamental to the community.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KUPPUSAWMY—Sept. 26, at 119, Princess Street, to Mrs. Kuppusawmy, wife of G. A. Kuppusawmy Nayagar, "Bombay Gazette" Press, a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AMAN—Sept. 6, at Far End, Camberley, the wife of Capt. D. Leigh Aman, Royal Marine Art, of a son.
BEAL—Sept. 2, at 25 Ashburton Road, Southsea, the wife of Commander Alister F. Beal, R.N., his Majesty's ship *Princess Royal*, of a son.
VIVIAN—Aug. 30, at Birr King's Co., the wife of Major C. A. Vivian, 15th Sikhs, of a son.
WATKINS—Sept. 5, at Villa Miramar, Algeoiras, the wife of Lieut. G. R. Sladen Watkins, R.N., of a son.
GRICE-HUTCHINSON—Sept. 8, at Abbots Haye, Cheadle, Staffs, the wife of Capt. C. B. Grice-Hutchinson, Royal Field Art., of a daughter.
TWEEDDALE—Sept. 5, at Hopes, Gifford, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRATT—PROES.—Sept. 4, at the Chapel Royal of the Savoy, London, Edward Millard Pratt, of the Indian Civil Service, to Gertrude Proes, younger daughter of Mrs. Banks Pittman, of Arrandale, Sydenham.
HAMILTON—DIXON—Sept. 4, at St. Leonard's Church, Swithland, Leicestershire, Hans Patrick, son of the late Major P. F. P. Hamilton, R.A., and of Mrs. Hamilton, Brendon, Winchester, to Rosamond Mary Frances Trevelyan, daughter of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Murray Dixon, of Swithland Rectory, Loughborough.
LANGHAM—SPEED—Sept. 9, at the Parish Church, Bridgwater, Seymour Cuthbert Langham, of Calcutta, to Muriel, daughter of Col. Andrews Speed (late Royal Eng.) and Mrs. Andrews Speed, of Smocombe, Enmore, near Bridgwater.
MARKHAM—HALES—Aug. 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Norwood, Adelaide, by the Rev. Canon Andrews, Alfred J. Markham, second son of Col. Francis Markham, Morland, Westmorland, to Lilian Mary, daughter of the late Edward Hales, Wellington, New Zealand.

DEATHS.

O'CALLAGHAN—Sept. 8, suddenly, at Longparish, Victoria Lizette O'Callaghan, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, late Royal Art.
ROBERTS—Sept. 1, at Lavington, Arthur Edward Simmonds Roberts, late 82nd Regt., and of Bournemouth, aged 65.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Be humble before God, and he will raise you to honour.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Band Sergt. Sheehan, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m. :—

March .....Paris..... .....Mezzacapo
Overture....Lyre D'Or .....Hermann
Valse .....Always Gay .....Joyce
Selection....The Arcadians .....Monckton
Gavotte.....Softly Unawares ...Lincke
Selection...The Dollar Princess.Fall
Two-Step...Dreams of Ragtime. Thurban

THE BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 46th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. K. Natrajan, B.A., will deliver a lecture in English to-day at 5-30 p.m. in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mrs. Colonel Blowers on "Women's Sphere and Influences in the World," to-day, at 5-30 P. M. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Dharamsi Thakur, Sea View, Warden Road.

THEFT OF CASH AND JEWELLERY.—Mr. C. McIntyre, residing on the ground floor of a house at Club Road, has reported the theft of cash and jewellery of the value of Rs. 2,180 from his house on Thursday morning. He says that the missing articles were kept in a drawer of a dressing-table in the bedroom and were stolen during the interval between 11 a.m. and 11-20 a.m. while he and his wife were in the dining-room at breakfast.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.—The first annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association will be held at the Office of the Association on Sunday at 3 p.m. (B. T.) to transact the following business :—(1) To receive the report of the managing Committee for the year 1912-13. (2) To declare the election of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with rule No. 30. (3.) To appoint an auditor to the Associatoin for the ensuing year. Rao Bahadur Chanbasappa Mallapa Varad, Chairman of the Association, will preside.

MISS MAUD ALLAN'S VISIT.

Since the appearance in our columns of a paragraph regarding a contract of £15,000 for ninety concerts, in the Far East, alleged to have been given to Maud Allan by Mr. J. F. Karaka, Mr. Howard Edie has informed us that on making further enquiries he has found that an influential syndicate in London was negotiating for such a contract; but the matter was dropped owing to Mr. J. F. Karaka, who is looked upon as one able to advise on matters relating to India intimating to the syndicate the undesirability of taking such an expensive artiste to the Far East. The syndicate having dropped the matter, Miss Maud Allan, therefore, has arranged to come out to India on her own account with the object of giving the people of this country the benefit of her art and at the same time availing herself of the chances of experiencing the charms of India. The "Royal Opera House" is engaged for her performances in Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "INDIA" SEP. 26.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer "India," arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon with the English mail of 12th September, brought the following passengers.—

Adam, Mr R F
Anderson, Capt R H
Arthur, Sir Allan
Baker, Mrs Dunster
Bartleman, Miss
Bissett, Mr W S S
Branford, Mr K
Brigstocke, Mrs A M
Brisbane, Mr J
Brooke, Mr A F
Brown, Mr George
Brown, Mrs G
Brown, Lt-Col W H
Bruce, Capt J
Burn, Major E M J
Carr, Mr R C C
Chawkley, Mr H G
Collett, Major J L
Crocker, Lt-Col S D
Datley, Mr C G
Dawson, Capt A G
Dawson, Mrs
Dephert, Mr H E
Edwards, Col F M
Elder, Mr David
Fichotte, Mlle
Fooks, Mr O J
Gager, Mr G H
Gibbons, Mrs
Gordon, Mr G K
Griffith, Major G H
Grimshaw, Major E W
Grimshaw, Mrs
Halil Haliod H E Beg
Hastings, Capt G F
Hayes, M A
Hayes, Mr E
Hayes, Mr L
Henriques, Mr Q
Henriques, Mrs D
Heyland, Mr W G
Hodgson, Mr A
Hodgson, Capt V C
Hooper, Mr R A A
Horne, Capt J H
Houlton, Dr Charlotte
Hughes, Mr A
Inglis, Capt J
Jobbling, Mr A W
Keye, Major C
Kennedy, Capt R
Kirby, Mr W A
Lang, Mr W H
Lewin, Capt F L
Lister, Capt A E J
Macleod, Mr N C A
Lucas, Mrs Lt C N
Lovell, Mr W D
MacEvan, Col
MacEvan, Mrs
MacEvan Mrs and governess
Macpherson, Capt D W
Macpherson, Mrs
Mat hew, Mr
Moir, Capt J E
Monk, Mrs J E
Monk, Mrs
More, Mr W J
Morris, Mr E R
Nicachi, Mr C S
Noble, Mr R
Northcote, Mr H F
Orde, Lieut P B
Packham, Mr W B
Pirie, A M
Pirie, Mr G W
Price, Mr E L
Price, Mrs two Infants
Reynolds, Mr J A
Schlossmann, Miss
Sowerby, Mr M H
Steward, Capt A D
Stuart, Maj-Gen R C O
Tomlitson, Mr H
Tarrie, Capt T G J
Terver, Mr F Loch
Wallis, Capt H J K
Watson, Col W M
Whately, Mr R
White, Col S
White, Mrs
Wienholt, Capt A R
Wionholt, Mrs
Willmott, Mr H M
Wolff, Mr Konrad

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	27	m 9	0	27	1
		9	6 a	26	2
Sun	28	m 9	44	28	0
		10	1 a	27	8
Mon.....	29	m 10	25	28	9
		10	49 a	28	11
Tues... ..	30	m 11	5	29	2
	Oct.	11	35 a	29	9
Wed	1	m 11	44 a	29	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in
Sat	27	m 2	8	17	6
		3	10 a	18	5
Sun	28	m 3	8	15	9
		3	50 a	16	11
Mon.....	29	m 3	58	16	2
		4	29 a	15	6
Tues	30	m 4	43	15	10
	Oct.	5	7 a	14	5
Wed	1	m 5	26	15	11
		5	45 a	13	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27 (Saturday)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 32m.
28 (Sunday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 31m.
29 (Monday)	do 6h 29 a.	do 6h. 30m.
30 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 3 m.
Oct.		
1 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 28m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Sept 30th, 10h. 26·8m. a.m. First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16·2m. a.m. Full Moon, 14th, 11h. 35·9m. a.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h 23·0m a.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST OF INCREASED RAIN IN SOUTH OF PENINSULA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Both monsoon currents are very weak, and rainfall occurred only in Burma and south of peninsula. The temperature remains high and the air dry in the country round Agra and Jhansi. The rainfall has been fairly general in Lower Burma, Mysore; local in south-east Madras and the Madras-Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Bengal and Konkan.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy, Yametbin, one and a half inches; Moulmein, one; Lashio, two; Cox's Bazar, one; Mysore, one; Bangalore and Trichinopoly, two; Cuddapah, one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in rainfall in the south of the peninsula.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 25.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911.	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. c's.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	61 79	43·55	49·67

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Total up-to-date of the 25th September.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 40	79 84

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (25th)...	93·3	77·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	95·4	79·3	...	0·00
Muskat (25th) ..	94·3	87·1	...	0·00
Multan ..	101·8	70·5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ..	93·9	62·6	...	24·44
Lahore ...	102·9	67·4	...	18·09
Sirsa ...	1 2·1	75·0	...	17·54
Ambala ...	100·5	64·9	...	28·21
Delhi ..	1 0·0	77·8	...	13·66
Agra ...	1 4·0	76·0	...	7·39
Mainpuri ...	102·3	71·6	...	10·65
Jhansi ...	103·6	78·5	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	100·6	71·5	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	100·9	70·5	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	103·6	74·3	...	2·41
Karachi ...	8 5	75·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	94·1	81·2	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	96·2	75·1	...	12·71
Kotah ...	96·3	82·6	...	15·62
Sirej ...	92·0	72·0	...	38·37
Umarkha ...	86·8	78·2	...	17·35
Viramgawal ...	82·6	75·8	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	92·6	71·8	...	27·73
Bhavnagar Para.	94·0	73·8	...	35·95
Surat ...	90·9	74·1	...	37·14
Ahmedabad ...	95·1	73·7	...	35·61
Deesa ...	94·8	72·9	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	93·4	73·0	...	23·84
Indore ...	91·1	70·1	0·09	36·37
Jubbulpore ...	95·8	71·3	...	30·82
Saugor ...	94·3	73·6	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	94·1	71·4	...	36·31
Khandwa ...	94·2	74·6	...	33·15
Akola ...	93·7	74·0	0·01	23·78
Amraoti ...	95·3	76·3	0·02	34·59
Nagpur ...	97·1	74·8	...	43·25
Chanda ...	93·0	74·0	...	50·99
Raipur ...	93·7	74·6	...	35·33
BOMBAY ...	86·3	79·0	...	68·36
Ratnagiri ...	86·3	75·9	0·20	67·40
Mormugao ...	84·5	75·7	...	83·14
Karwar ...	84·2	75·0	...	83·83
Malegaon ...	93·9	70·6	...	14·29
Ahmednagar ...	91·1	69·5	...	20·77
Poona ...	90·5	71·3	0·08	23·61
Sholapur ...	91·3	72·1	...	11·80
Bijapur ...	89·9	69·3	...	11·64
Belgaum ...	81·3	65·0	...	33·11
Aurangabad ...	90·4	68·5	...	21·30
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	92·9	73·7	...	26·89
Hyderabad ...	90·3	72·7	...	?
Mangalore ...	85·3	74·3	0·03	84·08
Calicut ...	86·3	75·6	0·39	70·97
Cochin ...	87·2	76·7	...	68·15
Colombo ...	87·0	74·5	0·15	13·42
Masulipatam ...	85·8	76·2	...	13·46
Bellary ...	94·3	73·8	0·06	4·95
Cuddapah ...	97·0	71·0	1·34	7·00
Madras ...	9 0·0	76·0	...	5·88
Bangalore ...	84·8	64·3	1·76	13·70
Coimbatore ...	87·9	72·3	0·03	3·22
Trichinopoly ...	91·6	71·8	2·09	5·39
Negapatam ...	90·2	74·7	0·03	7·69

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·00 (30·61) ; G T H=0·00 (78,07) St. G H= 0·00 (78·71) ; C P=0·00 (68·36).

CASTLE ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
83	68	0 0	189 70

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is slightly above the average. Night temperature is below the average at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi but clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is much below the average. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; the minimum is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind but moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average at Jaipur; the minimum is also in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud persists in west Central India while skies are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess in the maximum at Neemuch and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day continues in excess; night temperature is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·20" of rain. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is in excess at most places.

Central Remarks.—Local but heavy rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic. Cuddapah records 1·34", Bangalore 1·76" and Trichinopoly 2·00". A few light showers are reported from the north Konkan, Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in east Rajputana, west Central India and the western districts of the Central Provinces. Cloud has decreased on the Coromandel coast but moderate or heavy cloud still persists in the area of rainfall and on the Malabar coast.

Isolated showers are likely in the south-east Madras and local rain in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

19th Sunday after Trinity.
28th September, 1913.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7·45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E, flat. Hymns 528, 271, 559 324. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles —Barnby in E. Anthem—"Angeiser bright and fair" Handel Hymns 546 423. Collections for Church Expenses Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 9 a.m Choral Matins 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher Rev. C. B. Grey Collier.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-30 a.m., Choral Celebration; of the Holy Communion 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale. 10 a.m. Sunday School in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in the Church.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Sermon to men. Preacher, "What's the good of Religion." by Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, By

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE SOCIETY.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 25. BOMBAY, Sept. 26

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 11-16		1-8
do. Rentes	88 2-1	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	89 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	83 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 3-8	1-16	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	61 1-3	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·42	01	
do. do. New York	4·85 7-3	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	4 3-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	4 1-1	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-3	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-1	un	chgd
do 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-1	un	chgd

Bar Gold .. 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) is. 3 31-32d. unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 41-8d.
Transfers on Madras ...Rs. 1,40,000 at 1s. 45-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 13th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...£40,700,000 Dec. £ 3,0,000
Public Deposits. £10 200,000 Inc. £ 600,000
Other Deposits. .£42,000,000 Dec. £ 600,000
Govt. Securities...£14,500,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities.£27,600,000 Inc. £ 1,300,000
Notes and Coin..£30,500,000 Dec. £ 1,300,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...Easier—Quiet
Futures ...Irregular
Manchester Buyers only taking current requirements
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 12,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·89—06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 10·35 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·32 —02	7·25 —01	7 17 unchgd.
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
7 16 —01	7·13 —01	7 16 unchgd.
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July.**
7·16 unchgd	7·16 unchgd	7·16 unchgd	7·14 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 13·47 Jan. 13·30.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·50 Jan. 13·32.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·41 Jan. 13·18.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...53,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year	...62,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	...32,000
„ Exports to Continent	...32,000
„ Spot Cotton	13·56 +09

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·38 +11
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·38 +06

Advanced on favourable cotton goods situation declined partially realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...13 9-16+1-16
Futures month of Oct. ...13 56+09
Futures month of Jan. ...13·66+12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Stead .

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ..37 unchgd.
Do. Months .. Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe .. No quotation.
Barletta Russo ...34 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...36 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales .. 36 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-4unchgd
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— .. Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore .. 47 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship .. 49 1-2
Do. Months— Mar.-Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta .. 46
Do. Months— .. Sept.-Oct.
London—Done—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ..43 1-2—3-4
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—Firmer.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ..£6-19-6unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers. Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Bio Coffee No. 7 quality...9 3-4+1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 3 1-2—1d
Sept.-Oct.—Done—Firm

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £72 3-4—1-8
Copper Braziers ... £ 88 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags, 12 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Remains quiet.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India 12 0 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing—Nominal.
German Bee-root 88 p. c....9 8 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 4 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier—Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 6—3-4d
Months of Shipment's Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Bombay 11 10 1-2+1 1-2d
Months of Shipments Sept.-Oct.—Value—Steady
C & F Calcutta ... 12+3d
Sept.-Oct.—Value Steady

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 4 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 7 1 2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11-16—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 4 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 7 1-6—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 6—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do 12 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. (Sept. 26th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
16 Boxes Bullion	33,67,680	London	National Bank
Sovns ...	4,30,000	do	do
2 Boxes Sovns	1,50,000	Aden	do
8 Boxes Bullion	3,56,800	London	Mercantile Bank
12 Boxes Bullion	6,06,750	do	Supt P & O S N Co
4 Boxes Sovns ...	2,25,000	do	Hongkong Bank
	67,500	do	do
1 Box Bullion	37,500	do	International Bank
13 Boxes Bullion	9,14,000	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 24th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	12	14,101
G. B. and C. I. Ry...	12	12,960

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 23th Aug.		6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 10th Sept.		5 „
Bank of Bom. „ „ 8th July		6 „

EXCHANGE :—

The market is steady and unchanged and a limited business has been done.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do Francs Ready	172
Do, do Marks „	140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	..147 1-2
Shanghai „	..202 3-4
Japan „	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-1 for Cash and 1st settlement and was unchanged and a moderate business has been reported.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95 1 0
1st Settlement	... „	95 1 0
2nd do	... „	95 4 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar Silver was unchanged for ready and 1-16 higher for forward, rates being 28 7-16 and 28 3-8 respectively. New York Bar Silver was 61 7-8 being unchanged. The local market has remained steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	6
Australian Gold	... „	24	1	0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	71	9	0
1st Settlement	... „	71	14	0
2nd Settlement	... „	72	0	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	80	15	0
1st Settlement	... „	81	4	0
2nd Settlement	... „	81	6	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs allotments were made of 18·50 lakhs of Bills and 81·50 lakhs T. T. at 1543-32d. and 1s. 4 1-8d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 16·09 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 9290 lakhs. For the next week amount to be offered is 120 lakhs. There was extra Bills of 00·30 lakhs and T. T. 14 lakhs at 15-41-8d. and 1545-32d. respectively.

The steamer which left London on the 5th Sept and arrived to-day with the mail of the 12th September brings £20,000 silver, £207,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	23,60,000
Bombay ...	... „	16,10,000
Madras ...	... „	15,00,000
Total...	„	64,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 12th Sept and comes with the mail of the 19th Sept brings £170,000 bar gold and £40,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill —

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	25,20,000
Bombay ...	... „	13,40,000
Madras ...	... „	3,10,600
Total...	„	41,70,600

The steamer which left London on the 19th September and comes with the mails of the 26th September brings £61,000 silver and £60,000 sovereigns £190,000 bar gold and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	9,00,000
Bombay ...	... „	7,50,000
Madras ...	... „	2,30,000
Total...	„	18,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
Public Deposits ...	6,41,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	4,89,000
Sundries	72,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	...	1,09,000
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	...	5,04,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	37,47,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,86,000	.....
Bullion	.....	19,000
Balance with other Banks	92,000	.....
Sundries	Unchanged	
Cash	.....	37,99,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913.	Bales 1912.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	17,803	5,617	+ 11,986
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 25th Sept ...	43,694	23,687	+ 20,007
Shipments for the week ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	12,971	3,088	+ 9,883
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	14,086	502	+ 13,584
Total ...	27,057	3,590	+ 23,467
Total Shipment from 1st to 25th Sept.			
Europe... ...	67,707	16,310	+ 51,397
China	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	32,220	300	+ 31,920
Coast Ports ...	711	688	+ 23
Total	1,01,738	17,298	+ 84,440
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	10,69	3,745	+ 7,753

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 6th Sept. 1913, 415 bales

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 13th Sept. 1913, 331 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	145	652	111
Central India.	433	1,415	225
Barsee and Nagur ...	54	371	...
Berar ...	358	1,602	21
Central Provinces ...	231	2,445	65
Total Comras	1,221	9,491	691
Dholleras ...	1,527	5,044	...
Broach ...	19	246	...
Ompta and Dharwar ...	7,408	15,814	1,7494
Westerns ...	1,943	6,967	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	5,117	6,455	1029
Bengals (Bajputana) ...	230	1,406	359
Sind ...	...	944	18
Persian ...	...	26	119
American ...	...	117	3,785
Egyptian ...	138	183	172
Other sorts...	...	...	26
Total ...	17,603	43,694	23,647

a Or 100 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	450,00 *
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913, to 25th Sept., 1913...	43,694
	493,691
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913, to 25th Sept., 1913 ...	101,733
	392,956
Less Afloat	10,953
	3 2,003
Less Estimated mill consumption	32,000
	36 ,003
Less up-country by rail ...	776
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 25th Sept., 1913..	3 9,224

* Subject to revision on publication of the stock at Colaba on 31st August 1913, and in hands of local mills on same date.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

HORNBY HEMEIRICK.—(1) We look forward to lower prices but in the immediate future we may go higher.

(2) Crop accounts are still bad. Have received cable from Houston Texas that the rain is general. Our friends cable from New York frost probably in Texas West.

(3) Alexandria, Egypt, cables cotton opening prematurely on account of draught. Middle crop will be poor. Top crop will be a failure. Receipts will continue heavy. Exporters buying freely.

GRUNNING.—There are too many conflicting influences to justify predictions. Heavy storms in the Gulf States. Bulls realizing to secure profits.

WELD & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Fairly free hedge selling which was well absorbed by general buying. Later prices improved on reports of damage by storms and rains in Texas which being unconfirmed officially caused a decline during the afretnoon on local traders selling and further hedge selling.

NEW YORK.—Market closed very steady with an excellent undertone.

Our New York Friends wire that it is not likely that the Bill to tax Futures contracts will pass.

During this week Home markets have fluctuated considerably as will be seen from the weekly comparisons given below. The weather in America is continually reported to be unfavourable and New York Futures have during the week advanced 35 points, while New Orleans futures have advanced 44 to 48 points. The weather in the cotton-belt is regarded as sufficiently cold which will cause the prices to advance still further. There has been an improved demand in spot cotton and good enquiries continue on the part of spinners as well as of mills and a good business is reported daily. On the 22nd instant Manchester business was reported to have been checked by holders refusing to sell except at higher prices and this report has been superseded by yesterday's report that buyers have been taking only current requirements which would suggest that buyers are setting astride a fence awaiting further developments and therefore it can easily be imagined that any news, one way or the other, would be likely to occasion even a spasmodic improvement in response. The advance would have been greater if the straddle selling that took place had not been well absorbed. Receipts at the United States Ports, though in comparatively larger quantities, show signs of running behind the figures of the last year.

The actual volume of the crop is difficult to be determined at this time of the season, but as soon as it is determined the market is expected to get the support of some outside speculation as well as of Spinners' and exporters' demands when prices are likely to improve considerably. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the period of frost is approaching and any report even of slight damage to the crop by frost will have a powerful effect on the market.

The 4th Agricultural Bureau Report is due on the 2nd proximo. The weather this month having proved unfavourable it is not probable that holders will come forward to make sufficient sales to unnerve the market and it is therefore not likely that any material change will occur either way.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	13·23	13·58	+·35
„ Jan. ...	13·05	13·38	+·33
Spot ...	13·40	13·56	+·16
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	13·12	13·56	+·44
„ Jan. ...	13·18	13·66	+·48
Spot ...	13 ·8	13 9-16	+ 7·16
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov.	7·11	7·25	+·13
„ Jan.-Feb.	7 04	7·16	+·12
Spot ...	7 66	7·89	+·23

The local market has been steady during the week. There was a good deal of fluctuation in the rate of Good Broach March, the lowest rate being Rs. 320 and the highest being Rs. 332. New Bengals are daily arriving in fairly good quantity for which there has been a good enquiry and a considerable quantity has passed hands. The local market may decline temporarily as the result of a natural reaction, but the near future appears to be healthy. The market for new crop closed easier with little doing.

For ready cotton there has been a good enquiry for high grade cotton on Jappan account. There has generally been more desire to sell ready and forward and for ready nice lots there has been a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	323	Mar
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	331	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	328	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	324	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	321	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola ...	313	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	316	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	297	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...	284	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	273	„
F. G. Bengal ...	258	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone .. Steady.
Estimated Sales .. 10,000
Total Imports ... 7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7 43 +11	7·36 +11	7 28 +11
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
7 27 +11	7 27 +11	7·27 +11
March-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**
7·27 +11	7 27 +11	7·27 +11

FREIGHTS.

Market steady with very little enquiry following business has been reported during this week.

GENOA.—A let 1,000 tons seeds c 19-6 cotton c 20-6 afterwards 500 tons seeds c 20 cotton c 21.

ANTWERP.—Relet done a let 200 tons ready c 15 c c.

DUNKIRK.—Relet done a let 150 tons ready s c C 1 F 1,

HUMBURG.—Relet done 125 tons c 18 6 c c steady.

Rates are same as last week.

Business done about 1,000 tons Oct to January each month.

ANTWERP... L. S. at 15 1 F s c
HULL..... „ at 15
DUNKIRK... „ at 15-6 1 F 6 s c.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	7,06,492	5,321,455
Linseed	4,429,915	3,814,555
Rape, Sai ...	1,044,544	1,152,338
Gingelyseed ...	1,106,216	654,224
Poppyseed	295,660	328,736
Groundnuts ...	853,663	863,005

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ..	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,6·9	500	1 715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,03,00,000	6,07,238	500	1,660	13	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ..	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000x	8,00,000	2,08 355	50	67½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000b	30 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ..	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,5·9	100	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,589	£20	£54	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ..	£18 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	x25	x20	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,994	£4	£3	...	...	6	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,0 0k	$32,450,0 0	$2 05),0 0	$125	$20	31	31	31	24	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,0),0 0	5,98,415	50	62	8	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½		8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,500A k £375,0 0B	£4 5,00	£ 0,105	£1 ½ £2 ½	$21 ½ $3 ½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1 ,00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£ 2	£1	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,89 153	10,0),000	3),00)	100	170	1	10	10	11	11
People's Bank of India ...	12,4 ,375n	3,00,000	29,712	30	3)		9	9	9	...

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	650	
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.	139	
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	92	
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	21	
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	117	
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	143	
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	580	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	132	

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary. Rs.	Debentures. Rs.	Reserve Funds, &c. Rs.	Block Account. 31-12-12. Rs.	Paid-up par Share. Rs.	Market quotations. Rs.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12. Rs.	Dividends p. c. per year 1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
									p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Sunchoralal Chotalal and Co	9,31,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	910	110	32-5	53-5	61-5	4		n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,90,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,535	100	40	50	60	...	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld ..	Kothari Sulan and Co.	45,925	...	81,200	1,08,000	275	200	—205	...	...	...	15pc	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	260	39,330	8	3	3	18	...	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	7 0	1,432x	3,8 3-4	8½	11½	11½	11½	...	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000x	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	...	8218-15-4	...	...	...	6	...	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	2,055	43,286	105	115	105	135	...	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld .	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	128½	4,521	4	...	...	9	...	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,994	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	...	2½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,9 ,000	13, 9,462	...	500	140	3,28,527	...	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,14,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06, 0c	...	250	6 2½	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	50ps	...	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,21,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-3	30ps	...	...	60ps	...	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,0 0	...	5,51,711	...	500	105	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld,	Kothari Sutana and Co.	{ 1,57,300 89,000 }	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	110	1705	New	long	..	...	7 e	
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Rodymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,934	...	1,000	200	74,048	...	...	...	...	...	
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,18,322	...	...	...	...	...	
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,53,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	787½	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...	
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,325-8-3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036-1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k	
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,350 x. d.	38016-1-1	17	10	13	30	...	
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,73,955	44,58,815	1,000	3,120	22,245	145	60	20	50	...	
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	30	12	17½		
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,600	13,42,000	500	1 050	267-1-4	10	10	...	12	...	
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	23,14,976	100	1,62½	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...	
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	815	2,72,314	38	42	40	40	45	
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	8,00 000	...	2378,114-2	...	1,000	5,000	4,356-4-7 L ss	300	250	225	300	...	
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11,77,750g	...	7,55,911	28,96,772	250	60	3,18,719	6	...	...	...	...	
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld,	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	237½ x.d.	...	8,861	4	...	...	8	8	
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	2 ,0 ,00)	22,65,799	335x.d.	...	4,245	...	7	41-1	11	6p	
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...	
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,58,556	...	1,000	635	...	6	6	6	7½	...	
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22-1 11-6	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps	
The Daulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...	
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	30,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-4-7	...	12	5	12	p	
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p	
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Bre

Castorseed ...	1,731,093	1,259,622
Rice.....	3,699,996	2,945,143
Myrabollams ...	561,743	758,027
Cottonseed.....	3,322,421	2,493,688
Mowraseed.....	488,429	197,640
Gram	724,773	1,357,041
Jowar.....	637,105	793,038
Maize	6,659	366,604
Barley.....	220,180	292,0.9*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 7 13	6 B.T.
December	„ 8 12	0 B.T.
May 1914	„ 9 8	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 7 10	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8 10	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 53	0	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutki	Rs. 50	0	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11	11	6 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 36	0	0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25	6	0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 48	7	0	Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8	4	0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote.

White Pessi 85 n.o. ready	Rs. 5	1	0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„ 5	12	0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	17,603	bales.
Wheat ...	...	101,573	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	56,627	„
Rapeseed ...	...	3,919	„
Gingellyseed	...	5,703	„
Poppyseed ...	...	955	„
Groundnuts ...	...	4,826	„
Castorseed ...	...	42,836	„
Rice ...	...	14,827	„
Myrabollams...	...	4,405	„
Cottonseed ...	...	61,243	„
Mowraseed ...	...	31,940	„
Gram ...	...	20,958	„
Joowar ...	...	27,478	„
Maize ...	...	93	„
Barley ...	...	260	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

PRINTS AND DYEDS.—Market is quiet.

T. RED PRINTS.—Market remaining quiet through the Home prices have gone up.

GREY GOODS.—Market continues quiet with moderate demands. Prices firm.

WHITE GOODS.—Market is steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There has been a further drop in the Home markets to the extent of about 20 per ton. Copper to 60 down from the top. The market here has also become easier in sympathy.

COAL MARKET.

Seaborne.—For forward, several contracts are reported to have been closed at figures in the neighbourhood of Rs. 16-8 for first class Desherghur, Rs. 15-8 for first Jherriah. The demand for ready coal is anything but brisk.

Railborne.—Business is fairly good for prompt and sellers prices are fully maintained. For next year there are quite a number of enquiries in the market, but Colliery Owners are not anxious to fix up until the big railway contracts have been placed.

Prices are approximately :—

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Powell Duffryn	...	23-8
Cory's Aberdare	...	22-8
Cory's Special Welsh	...	22-8
Davison's W. Hartley	20-8	21-0
Best Burrakur Desher	...	16-8
Best Desherghur	16-0	16-8
Best Jherriah	15-8	15-8
Heilgers Standard	16-0	16-0
Grahams Natal	18-0	18-0
Witbank	19 0	18-0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150° American	per case. Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150° American	„ 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75° Abel A'can	„ 5	2 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	„ 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	„ 4	14 2
Tiger Brand .....125° American	„ 4	14 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ..... 125°	per 2 tins 4	5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°	per 8 l. gals. 4	5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125°	„ 3	11 0
	per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	„ 4	5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 13 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 5 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4 0 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 8 9
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases perease ...	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market is weak and rates of mill shares have declined in many cases, owing to steadiness in prices of cotton and October settlement being very near. There are more sellers in the market. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,660, Bank of Indias are weak at Rs. 67; Indian Specie Bank have declined to Rs. 60; Bombay Merchant Banks to Rs. 13 3-4, Central Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 29 1-4, and Eastern Bank at Rs. 86. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advanced are quiet at Rs. 915, Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 680, Bombay United at Rs. 510, Century at Rs. 255, Central Indias have declined to Rs. 2,005. Colaba Land and Mills Co. shares to Rs. 1,445, Crescents at Rs. 117 1-2, Currimbhoys to Rs. 235, Davids to Rs. 550, Fazalbhoy Mill shares to Rs. 575, Finlays to Rs. 320, Jamshed to Rs. 116 1-4, Kohinoors Rs. 750, Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares to Rs. 129, Maneckji Petits to Rs. 3080 X. D. New Great Eastern to Rs. 22 1-2 X. D, Phoenix to Rs. 155 Standards to Rs. 1,410, Swan Mill shares to Rs. 277 1-2, Swadeshis to Rs, 1,575, Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares to Rs. 450, Western India have changed hands at Rs.642 1-2. In Press companies, Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 132 1-2, New Berars at Rs. 550, New Mofussils are weak at Rs. 875. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 675, Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company, Limited, ordinary shares are declined to Rs. 182, and preference shares at Rs. 173, Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 225 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 273 3-4; Marcks are steady at Rs. 95, Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 805, Shivrajpures at Rs. 21 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary have reached at and about Rs. 85, defed. shares are quiet at Rs. 167, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 173, Treacher are unchanged at Rs. 510, Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills are quiet at Rs. 100. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have declined to Rs. 660, Amritsir Patti to Rs. 135, Tapti Valley to Rs. 575, Ahmedabad, Dholkas to Rs. 130, Gujerat Railways to Rs. 115, Central Provinces to Rs. 92 The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 6th Sept., 1913, were Rs. 3,371, making the total earning for the period, 1st April 1913, to 6th Sept. 1913, Rs. 88,886.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year	...Rs. 3,028
Total for the corresponding period of the last year	...Rs. 71,1 6

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Adamson, Mr G H and Mrs	Foulkes, Mrs T H
Apear, Mr J A	Fraser, Mr E
Austin, Mr M Lindsay	Gibson, Mr G A
Bhosle, Mrs	Holland, Miss A
Bhosle, Master	Ives, Mr W
Bhosle, Miss	Kassimi, Mr Y M
Bloedow, Mr A	Khan, Mr J A
Borner, Mrs and infant	Levy, Mr S
Burnar, Mr E S	Longden, Mr H
Campbell, Mr H	Longmire, Dr Miss M
Campbell, Mrs, infant and ayah	Luard, Major C E
Cochrane, Revd H P and Mrs	Mitter, Mr D K
Dalal, Mr Dadiba Merwanjee	Pratt, Mr
Dalal, Miss	Shaw, Mr M
Dean, Mr W J and Mrs	Stewart, Mr F W
De'Souza, Mr J X	Stewart, Mrs R J T
Dixon, Mr J	Swynnerton, Mr F
Evans, Mr	Vernon, Mr C
Eve, Captain W H	Wakefield, Mr I and Mrs
	Weir, Mr
	Zalichi, Mr E D

HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION.

ANOTHER ITALIAN PARTY ALREADY AT WORK.

It does not seen to be generally known that during the past summer an Italian exploring expedition has been at work in the western Himalayas. It arrived quietly in May and proceeded to Kashmir, its main object being to scale the Nunkun Peak (23,470 feet) the summit of which had never been reached. Dr. Piacenza was in charge of the party and with him was the celebrated Alpine guide, Cyprien Savoie of Courmayeur who accompanied the Duke of the Abruzzi in his Himalayan explorations, and was with the Workmans when they made their attack on the Nunkun group of peaks in 1906. Several other guides were with Dr Piacenza. The party was divided into two sections, one for climbing and the other for natural science studies. A telegram from Milan to a London paper states that Dr. Piacenza and Savoie reached the summit of Nunkun on the 3rd August, by which is meant presumably the Ser or highest of the chain of Peaks bordering the Nunkun plateau which has hitherto never been scaled. The Workmans after careful recounaissance judge it to be impossible, and contented themselves with the ascent of the next highest summit, which is less than 200ft. lower. Dr. Piacenza has succeeded, but naturally he would owe much to his predecessors' experience and the fact of his guide Savoie having been over the ground before. However no experience can do away with the final difficulties—above all the necessity for having to camp many nights in succession at altitudes which make sleep almost impossible. The telegram says that the party met with no serious reverse but that "the climb was rendered exceedingly arduous on account of the enormous masses of snow and the terrible cold; for six nights the climbers bivouacked at an altitude of 21,000 feet." The expedition is expected back in Italy in November, carrying with it not only a large quantity of scientific material relative to the geology, flora etc., of the hill country explored, but also a fine collection of photographs and cinematograph pictures.

To be used as the garrison church for troops in the western forts in the Isle of Wight the new church at Norton Freshwater, towards which Mrs. Grosvenor Hood left £3,000 and to which many beautiful gifts have been made, was recently dedicated. The band of the Royal Garrison Artillery from Portsmouth was present.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

POLICE OFFICER'S SHIKAR.

SEQUEL TO THE STEALING OF A BUFFALO.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an appeal preferred by Ganpatram Joshi, a dismissed patel of Sirsi, in the Kanara District, for the revision of sentence passed on him by Mr. Hardekar, First Class Magistrate, Sirsi.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram was for the appellant.

The story was that the District Superintendent of Police, while out camping, was doing shikar. A police constable on duty with the superintendent tied a he-buffalo as a bait in the jungle on the night of May 28, 1913. The next day it was missing, and the constable traced it to the stable of the accused.

When the constable went there to make inquiries as to the presence of the buffalo, the accused, it was said, abused the constable, kicked him, and finally tied him up to a post. The accused then came up to the constable and pulling him by the ears said:—"Your saheb got me dismissed from my pateleship." The man's servants then came up and commenced beating him. His cries attracted a crowd, and police help was called in and the constable was rescued from his tormentors. The accused then let loose the buffalo, which was taken charge of by the police.

The accused was then put up before the magistrate, charged with having stolen a buffalo and having wrongfully confined a police constable and caused him hurt. He denied all the charges, and stated that the constable, together with two other constables, came to his garden and commenced removing several bunches of plantains. The constable was caught, while his companions escaped.

The trying magistrate observed that the police constables were Government Servants, and they had no motive in bringing a false complaint against the accused. He, therefore, found the accused guilty, and convicted and sentenced him to four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

Against this order the accused appealed to Mr. Vernon, the Sessions Judge of Kanara, but he dismissed it. Hence the appeal to the High Court.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, rejected the appeal.

A SET UP WILL.

APPEAL REFERRED TO THE FULL BENCH.

Sitabai Kom Dhanasa Lakhamichand, Patni Gujar, a resident of Yeola, filed a suit in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge at Nasik against Kalyanchand Lalchand and six others to recover possession of the property, and to compel the defendants to produce in Court all the property of her deceased husband Dhanasa and to recover possession thereof, or, in the alternative, to obtain a decree for Rs. 13,750 against the defendants for the value of the property, together with damages for wrongful possession and detention of the property.

The facts of the case are that the plaintiff's husband, Dhanasa, died on August 25, 1905, of plague leaving behind him two widows, Bhikubai and plaintiff and considerable property consisting of cash, jewels, clothes, account books, bonds, etc. All this property was kept in a treasury in the house in which both the widows were residing at the time of his death, which occurred in the "Mala' belonging to Chunilal Jagjiwandas, the fourth defendant. The treasury lock had on it the seals of the deceased. Chunilal, the defendant No. 4, a fortnight after the demise of Dhanasa, came to the widows and asked for the keys of the treasury, obliterated the old seals, and caused the seals of himself and other defendants to be made on the lock of the treasury; in Kartika or about the full moon day, the widow Bhikubai died. After her death, the defendants broke open the treasury, removed all the property that it contained, sold all the cloth of the shop and took away all her ornaments except gold "patiyas." The plaintiff was at this time a minor and was in mourning. A few jewel ornaments were returned to her through the intercession of friends but the rest of the jewellery was taken away.

"NO WILL LEFT."

The defendants had no authority to thus interfere with the property. The plaintiff had full ownership of the property and therefore sued to recover it from the defendants. So far as plaintiff knew there was no will made by her husband. But the defendants set up a will of the deceased and claimed to be trustees appointed under that will and on this representation got Bhikubai, an illiterate widow, to part with the keys of the treasury and removed wrongfully and without any pretence of authority the property.

The defendants afterwards applied for probate of the will they had set up by application. This application for probate was rejected, as the will set up was not proved. They, therefore, appealed to the High Court, but there also they were unsuccessful.

On July 11, 1910 the plaintiff caused a notice of demand to be served on the defendants. But the defendants did not heed the notice, and the suit was filed.

THE DEFENDANTS' CASES.

The first five defendants stated that the deceased had made a will and appointed them executors to administer his estate. The plaintiff was, therefore, disentitled to bring the suit. The plaintiff was more than 20 years old and her claim was barred by limitation. They also stated that they were not in possession of any bonds or promissory notes belonging to the deceased. The jewellery that the deceased owned had been put into a small brass box and the box had been in the custody of the Nazir of the District Court, Nasik. They had Rs. 8,500 with them of the deceased. Rs. 2,500 had been expended for the deceased. The rest of the money was with them, and if the plaintiff wanted that amount she must amend her plaint.

The sixth defendant stated that he was not an executor appointed by the deceased, Dhanasa, and that he had no hand in the management of the estate of the deceased, and that he had been unnecessarily implicated.

The suit was heard by Mr. G. B. Laghate, First Class Sub-Judge of Nasik, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, directing the defendants to deliver the property and the payment of Rs. 10,077 together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from 1906 up to the date of satisfaction of the decree with costs of the suit.

Against this decision the defendants appealed to the High Court, putting forth 59 grounds of objection.

The appeal came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, with Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, solicitors, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. D. B. Khare, represented the respondent.

After hearing arguments of counsels, their lordships referred the questions involved in the appeal to the full Bench for decision

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Luda Pana and Co. sued Shivnarayen Purbhudayal and Co. to recover Rs. 4,022, with interest on that sum at 12 per cent per annum from July 31, 1911, alleging that the sum to be the balance due to them on a promissory note, dated September 20, 1907 and passed by the defendants in their favour in respect of a loan for Rs. 6,200. The hearing of the suit came up before Mr. Justice Davar.

Amongst other defences urged by the defendants, he averred in his statement that though the promissory note was ostensibly for Rs. 6,200, the only sum advanced to him was Rs. 4,000.

At the original hearing his lordship disallowed evidence on that part, and all the other parts having been found against the defendant, his lordship passed a decree in the plaintiffs' favour as prayed for.

The defendant appealed against this decision, and the Appeal Court confirmed, the Lower Courts' findings on all issues but held that the evidence shut out by his Lordship was admissible under Section 44 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. By its order of February 14 last, the Appellate Court sent down two issues for trial. The first issue was whether the allegations of the defendant in the first para of his written statement were true and if that was so what sum were the plaintiffs entitled to recover from the defendant.

His lordship then tried those issues, and decided that the sum the plaintiffs were entitled to recover was the sum claimed by them in their plaint, and for which his lordship had passed a decree in their favour.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED ON APPEAL.

Hanma bin Bhima (20), was tried before Mr. Balak Ram, Sessions Judge of Dhulia and two assessors, on a charge of murdering a woman named Bhimava, alias Bhimi, wife of the complainant Bhimapa.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased lived with her husband in a house at Ingalgundi, where the accused was also living. The accused was betrothed to the daughter of the deceased's sister in-law, and the marriage was to take place in about 20 days, when the offence was committed. The accused and the deceased were not on good terms, because she had on several occasions to report to the elders about the petty thefts committed by the accused. On April 18 last, about 2 hours before sunrise, her husband was awakened by a cry from Bhimava. He got up and saw a man coming out from where the woman was sleeping. His first idea was that the man was a thief and he tried to bar his way, but the man entered the house and went towards the backyard, where the accused and the complaint's sister's son, Mariya, slept. The complainant shouted out to them to get up and catch the thief. The only person who got up was Mariya and he caught the suspected thief, who thereupon said "Why do you catch me? the thief is running away, let me go away."

Thereupon Mariya let the man go before the complainant could tell him that the man who had been caught was the thief. Bhima, the complainant, and Mariya followed the accused, but he succeeded in making good his escape. The two returned home and called out to the woman, but received no reply. As the room was dark Bhima felt for the body. A light was sent for and the woman was found to have been killed.

When the murder was discovered the patel of the village sent for the police. The latter came and made enquiries. The accused was not found, a search for him was made, and at last he was arrested at Davangiri in Mysore territory. He was then brought before a magistrate, where he made a confession and was then committed to the Sessions.

The judge and the assessors having found him guilty sentenced him to be hanged, the sentence was subjected to confirmation by the High Court.

The accused, therefore, preferred an appeal to the High Court which came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments of Mr. Bhide, confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

A SERVANT'S IMPERTINENCE.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at Mazagon, yesterday afternoon, Antone Fernandez, a Goanese cook appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by his late master Mr. P. G. Marzban charging him with trespass and criminal intimidation.

Mr. Sorab D. Bonaji, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. K. N. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was employed as a cook in the complainant's service in August last. On August 5, the complainant and his wife returned to Bombay from Deolali. On that day the accused went limping to the complainant and asked to be paid off. The complainant told him to go to a doctor and return to service after two or three days' rest. The accused declined to do that and demanded his pay. The complainant refused to pay him in the middle of the month when the accused became insolent and left. After the complainant left for his office the accused went into his house and told Mrs. Marzban that he would break her husband's head in the evening if he did not pay him. Mrs. Marzban got frightened and warned her husband by telephone. The next day the accused went to the complainant's house with three others, all armed with sticks, and threatened the complainant with assault if he did not pay him. The complainant sent for the police when accused's companions ran away.

The accused said he threatened the complainant only once.

His Worship thought it was a case in which accused should be severely dealt with. It was not a case in which the accused wanted to be paid off and became impertinent and threatening as his demand was not complied with. The accused threatened the complainant's wife during the complainant's absence, and what was worse he repeated his threat, and went there the next day with his friends. A case of this nature was not the first of its kind, and as such cases were getting common the accused must be sent to jail.

His Worship sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

VISITOR'S THEFT.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, charged a Hindu woman, named Savitribai, living at C. P. Tank, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 147 belonging to a neighbour of her's named Bagithribai.

It appears that on Sept. 23 the accused paid a visit to the complainant. Some time after her guest's departure the complainant discovered that her ornament, which had been kept in a pan-box had disappeared. The woman tried to discover her lost property, first through the aid of a magician, but having failed in her attempt resorted to the police. The police arrested the complainant's late visitor, Bagithribai, and recovered the property.

The accused admitted her guilt, and prayed for mercy of the Court. The magistrate sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

SUNDAY WORK IN MILLS.

Mr. William Whitaker, Third Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. F. Willis, manager of the New Union Flour Mills at Chinchpogly, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, for running his mill on a Sunday when there was no stoppage of the mill either on any of the three days preceeding or succeeding the Sunday.

Mr. Whitaker said that he inspected the mill on Sept. 2 and found that the mill had worked each day from August 18 to Sept. 2 without any stoppage.

Mr. Willis pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Sheth Varjiwandas Madhavdas, Kapole Boarding School was founded in 1896 by Sheth Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Knight, to perpetuate the memory of their revered father, the late Sheth Varjiwandas Madhavdas, a prominent citizen of Bombay.

Its funds have increased to Rs. 64,294 from a small beginning of Rs. 25,000. The Report under review shows the expenditure of Rs. 11,752 against the income of Rs. 12,508 in two years. It has on its rolls thirty-two boarders at present free, as well as paying, of whom the free boarders are supplied with all the necessities of life and all their educational expenses are borne by the Institution. Most of the students of this Institution are receiving higher education, some of them studying in the candidate class, whereas others are collegiate students. During the last period of a decade and a half it has given a very great impetus to the cause of education among Kapoles with the result that some of the boarders having already completed their legal or medical courses as the case may be, are independently at present practising in Bombay and Mofussil. And are thriving in their respective professions. One of the boarders Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta is studying for M. D. and F. R. C. S. degrees in London by taking advantage of the Tata scholarship after having a very brilliant career in the Bombay University.

Several Kapole gentlemen contribute to its funds; but looking to the number of Kapoles staying in Bombay and considering the rich people of the community the amount of the help seems to be exceedingly small. It is hoped that solid assistance will be given.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACROBATS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

It is promised for the Egawa troupe of Japanese acrobat which open at the Excelsior to-night, that they will give an even more sensational performance than any of their predecessors. They come direct from the Imperial Theatre at Tokio and are proceeding to Europe on an extended tour.

There are 12 of these clever little Japs in the of company, and they are versatile enough to provide an attractive entertainment off their own bat. They are not only acrobats, but they are contortionists, equilibrists, trapeze, globe, ladder and wire walkers, and feat follows feat each more sensational than the last until, at the conclusion of the turn, it is all a hazy maze of whirling limbs and rapid changes. In this class of performance the Japanese are well known to excel and this particular troupe is one of the finest that has ever gone on tour.

The star film is an Eclair production entitled "Protea" which has only released quite recently and deals with the adventures of an extraordinary woman who outwits persuers in the most remarkable fashion. The incidents are presented in a manner which carries conviction and are of such a novel character that it will not be surprising to find "Protea" one of the most popular films ever shown in Bombay.

A couple of good comics and the "Animated Gazette" are included to make up the best programme that has been presented at this theatre for months. The prices remain the same.

NEWSPAPER SOLD FOR £50.

In connection with the recent failure of the "Daily Herald" Printing and Publishing Society (Limited), of Tudor-street, E. C., the Official Receiver now reports that it was registered in September, 1912, with a nominal capital of £50,000, in one shilling shares.

The company, which was in an insolvent state when incorporated, had traded at a loss throughout, the estimated loss shown by the deficiency account for forty weeks being £20,000. The failure was attributed to want of capital.

The statement of affairs shows unsecured liabilities £9,912, and net assets £1,593, with a deficiency as regards contributories, amounting to £8,453. It is stated that the goodwill and copyright of the paper have been disposed of by the Official Receiver, with the approval of the principal creditors for £50.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Saturday, 27th Sept. 1913.

THE WEAKER VESSEL.

A prominent characteristic of Feminism is the extreme touchiness of its disciples. It is difficult to discuss the subject with an enthusiast without offending delicate susceptibilities, and kindling that ominous flash of the eye which betokens the rise of a fervour that borders on ill temper. It behoves the casual conversationalist to tread very delicately on this particular path; his safest course is to assume the position of an enquirer, venturing neither upon praise nor blame. Lukewarm praise and semi-approval annoy the Feminist more than any amount of actual disapproval, they are elusive foes, hard to meet and to combat, difficult to draw into an encounter in the open field of wordy warfare. Another insidious enemy which arouses the indignation of the disciples of the Feminist movement, is the implication of the physical weakness of women, which is so often brought forward as an argument. For some inscrutable reason, the semi-chivalrous, semi-contemptuous consideration shown by men to women on the score of weakness and consequent dependence of the latter, has been a perpetual source of irritation to the agitators for Woman's Rights, who claim not only intellectual equality with the male, but also an equality of bodily strength and endurance. The first point is, and always will be a debateable one, and neither collegiate honours-lists nor literary and inventive triumphs will ever settle the vexed question to the satisfaction of either party. In those branches of the arts and professions in which women find themselves out-distanced by male competitors, they will excuse themselves bitterly on the plea that centuries of suppression and of coercive social creeds have retarded the development and destroyed the elasticity of women's minds. On the other hand when men are called upon to admit that they occupy the ignominious second place in this or that test of ability, they invariably bring forward the argument that whereas men of every grade of mental calibre enter of necessity the lists, only the special few, the "brainy" women offer themselves for scholastic tests, thus explaining the very small number of failures in the ranks of women-candidates. And so the fruitless argument continues, but whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the respective mental and intellectual qualities of the sexes, no thinking man will seriously assert that the ancient theories about the physical inferiority of woman still impose upon the world, although the old courtesies which arose from the idea remain in practice in civilized communities.

Woman is far from weak. She is extraordinarily strong, and must indeed be possessed of a constitution at least as robust as that of man. In support of this assertion one may draw attention to the fact that she continues to exist, and apparently to flourish in spite of the voluntary slavery to which she binds herself, the slavery of unhygienic and hampering Fashion. Feminine modes are always uncomfortable and restricting. During the long hours of work or pleasure women are clothed with a sublime disregard to comfort and to health. Looking back over a hundred years this fact is strikingly illustrated. Low necks and thin shoes, those invitations to pneumonia and lung-trouble, gave place to the cumbersome crinoline with its manifold inconveniences, the tight waist which made a deep breath impossible and hampered the digestion, was followed by the long skirt which trailed everywhere collecting microbes by the million. Then the short skirt arrived. It was too narrow for anything but a toddle; when the comfortable little hat came, it had to be tilted at an angle which completely obscured the sight of one eye. It will be argued perhaps that all these follies are the prerogative of the women of the leisured upper classes whose daily avocations do not render "practical" clothing a necessity. This plea, for two reasons, is a vain one: in the first place the society woman requires unhampered breathing and digestion, the power to walk easily, and so forth, just as much as anyone else. The bacillus is no respector of persons; the east wind is not deterred by the expensive quality of a 'peek-a-boo' blouse. In the second place fashion is not confined to the upper classes alone, its faults and its follies percolate through every grade of society, and even the most hard working women offer up upon its altar their sacrifice of comfort and convenience. Modes which were designed for "carriage-folk" were followed by women who perforce went afoot, treading with thin soles and diaphanous stockings through damp and mire. The crinoline was ill adapted to a housemaid's work but every servant insisted upon wearing one. The typists, shop-assistants, clerks, secretaries, and book-keepers—they are as human as their richer sisters, they decline to adopt utilitarian clothing of their own contriving, and cheerfully dress, as far as they are able, in the prevailing mode.

With this self-imposed handicap to check her progress and to reduce her fighting-chance, woman achieves her day's work or pleasure with amazing energy and success. After careful consideration of all these facts, we are forced to the conclusion that men have been, and to some extent still are, the victims of an elaborate hoax. If the fragility of woman is merely illusory, it is surely time for men to cease their chivalrous consideration for the "weaker vessel" and to discontinue those minor courtesies which figure so agreeably as social amenities. In fairness to the Feminists one must admit that this view is shared by them, and that they ask that justice rather than indulgence shall be the masculine code of conduct where women are concerned. It is with a sense of dismay that one realizes that the woman of the future will be consciously an amazon, willing and competent to fight her own battles in fair and open competition; may it not be that the man of the future will not give her that admiration and comradeship which she supposes will fall to her lot? Man is naturally conservative, and parts reluctantly with the idea of belonging to the stronger sex. It is probable that in his inmost heart he has changed but little, and that his Ideal Woman resembles the sensitive and timid Emmelines and Harriets of early Victorian days, those delicate, attractive creatures who were so given to fainting, when they were in the vicinity of masculine arms into which they could comfortably collapse.

THE COATS FAMILY. THE millionaire family of Coats to which Reuter refers, has suffered unusually from death within the past eighteen months. Mr. Percy Coats who died last week is the fourth member of this family who has been removed by death in that short period. James Coats died in the March of last year, leaving nearly two millions, and Archibald Coats, his cousin, followed in a few weeks leaving a million, and a third, the brother of the latter, Sir James Coats, who become a Baronet only eight years ago, died at the beginning of this year worth a million, and now Mr. Percy has left another million. These deaths of millionaires bring grist to the mill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer who must have received from the Coats' estates three quarters of a million in death duties, a pretty large sum to come from one family in a short period. But the family has enormous fortunes which, moreover, multiply fast as the rates of profit which are made in their great thread business are enormous. For the past several years the profits have been 35 per cent. The foundation of this enormously lucrative business was laid in a very small way ninety years ago by James Coats, the grandfather of the lately deceased member of the family, who opened a very small factory for making thread in Paisley. In the hands of his two sons, Thomas and Peter, it grew rapidly to very large proportions. Still, however, it was nothing like so large as in the last two decades. The grandsons of James, the late Archibald and Sir James Coats, gave the business its present gigantic turn by forming a huge combine with the Clarks, hitherto their powerful rivals in Scotland as thread-makers and the Brooks and Chadwicks of England. This combine also arranged with foreign manufacturers, the Coats having already large factories in America and other countries, till it controlled the thread business practically throughout the world. The Coats have been in all three generations not only a very successful but also a very philanthopic family, and Paisley their native town, where their enormous factories are running, has profited to a great extent by the generosity of successive members. Thomas Coats, in the second generation, was a special benefactor of Paisley which owes its extensive public park and school to him. He was a man of scientific tastes and besides taking great interest in the education of the place, having been chairman of the school board for a series of years, he presented to the town a fine observatory equipped with an equatorial telescope and other costly instruments. He also was an enthusiastic collector of the coins of Scotland, and did an inestimable service to Scottish universities by inspiring Burns' well known history of the Scottish coinage which was originally intended to be a catalogue of his extensive collection. The brothers, Thomas and Peter, were entertained by the grateful citizens of Paisley at a grand banquet and presented with their portraits. There are also statues erected to them since their death. Thomas' son was made a Baronet in 1894, and Peter's son in 1905. The latter, however, died as we have said at the beginning of the present year. The former took the additional name of Glen from his mother's family, and is the present Sir Thomas Glen-Coats.

THE COST OF QUININE. Quinine, that safest of all known antipyretics, is such a necessary commodity in India that any possibility of an increase in the cost of it and any measures to keep the supply adequate and at a normal price is of particular interest. The annual report recently issued of the Government Cinchona Plantations and Factory in Bengal illustrates the efforts which are been made to maintain a continuous supply of quinine in the Province. Owing to decrease in the price of quinine in the bark and the planters of Java, where 80 per cent. of the world's bark is produced, threatening to substitute tea, coffee, or sugar for the present Cinchona trees on their plantation, there was a rise in the price of quinine, despite efforts to fix a minimum price for bark. The Bengal Government, wisely foreseeing the probability of an increase in the price, conserved the bark in the Bengal plantations and obtained further supplies of bark and quinine from Amsterdam, which is the chief market for the Java produce, and laid in a store of alkaloid, both extracted and in the bark, sufficient to tide over a period of high prices. At the same time the area under cultivation in Bengal was increased, so that there will be sufficient to cope with any advanced demand. Seeing that quite apart from the country's demand the exports to Europe are increasing year by year such a development of the plantations is a valuable one.

GROWTH OF CAWNPORE. AMONG people at Home, to whom Cawnpore is known only for its associations with the Mutiny, the news would give a distinct mental shock that Cawnpore is now a thriving manufacturing city, which is constantly increasing its boundaries. We are forcibly reminded of this fact by the resolution which has been issued by the Government of the United Provinces. Further enlargement, this tells us, is an urgent necessity, but the problem has now presented itself which is the most advantageous direction in which to extend. Three different schemes have been suggested, but each of course besides its inherent virtues exhibits difficulties which at present appear too serious to be overcome. However, some solution of the problem has to be discovered, and the Lieut.-Governor has appointed a special committee to go into the whole question again. This will commence its task in a few weeks, and is expected not only to recommend a site but to formulate a scheme of town-planning. Cawnpore requires not only additional accommodation for its increasing industries but residential buildings, and sites for model villages and other purposes.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY. The latest report on vaccination in the Bombay Presidency shows that the progress which it has made among the people is being maintained. There has been an increase in primary vaccination in every district with the exception of Sind and the Presidency Circle. In Sind there has been such a large number of operations during the last two years on account of severe epidemics that the number of children available for vaccination has been much reduced. Other obstacles have been the difficulty of getting vaccinators and the well-rooted dislike of the Sind people to the operation. The decrease in the Presidency Circle is unexplained. On the whole primary vaccination increased from 692,173 cases to 710,592 and re-vaccination from 68,892 to 70,939. The expenditure on vaccination in 1912 13 amounted to Rs. 376,586, an increase of nearly twenty-three thousand rupees over the total of the year 1911-12 which was Rs. 353,706. No instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Company's steamer "India" were Sir Allan Arthur and Major-General Stuart.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. "Devanha," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 29.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. "Borneo" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 25th instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LOREBURN VOLCANO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

To say that the manifesto of the ex-Lord Chancellor has caused a great sensation is to use a mild term. Lord Loreburn's action has been described as a bomb shell; it would be more appropriate to call it a volcanic eruption. Until the *Times* gave to the world this "document of the first political importance" public attention so far as it was directed to political matters in this holiday time was absorbed by Mr. Balfour's speech denouncing the Government for their supposed determination to defer dissolution until after the Home Rule Bill has been placed on the statute book and Mr. Cave's suggestion that the King should *proprio motu* dismiss the present Parliament before the measure is passed by the Commons in a third successive session. Although Mr. Cave argued that this would be less risky for the sovereign than the proposal originating in a very different quarter, that the King should refuse his assent, the country as a whole does not seem to have regarded the idea as feasible and many have wondered and still wonder why it should be made by a politician who is sure to occupy a prominent position in the next Government even if he is not a member of the Shadow Cabinet. But all these questions of constitutional propriety have been lost sight of in the interest aroused by Lord Loreburn's unexpected plea for a conference to discuss the question *de novo*. I say *de novo* for Lord Loreburn apparently sees what everybody who is not living in dream land must see that while the Unionists could not enter a conference where the principle of a Home Rule Parliament with a separate Executive Government was a *sine qua non* the Nationalists could not participate in a conference where those two things were ruled out as not being in the field of discussion. To show that an unfettered conference is possible Lord Loreburn quotes Lord Crewe's statement in the House of Lords on the 15th and Earl Grey's support of Parliamentary federation. The words used by Lord Crewe on the occasion referred to were rather significant. He said:—"Certainly we do not pretend for a moment that this is the only Home Rule Bill, I would even say the only kind of Home Rule Bill, which Parliament might be asked to consider." Earl Grey's utterances were, no doubt, interesting but he is rather a free lance politically, and as Lord Loreburn himself deplored in the House of Lords, the idea of a round table conference has hitherto received no encouragement publicly at all events from any Conservative leader. A "Liberal correspondent" in the *Daily Mail* makes a great deal of the fact that Lord Lansdowne and Lord Loreburn have always been on the friendliest terms ever since their Oxford days and some people are considering whether the recent visit of the Conservative leader in the Lords to Balmoral may not have been connected with this new movement for a peaceful settlement of the Irish difficulty. But I am not disposed to take the *Daily Mail* contributor quite at his own valuation and for two reasons. His boast that he was in close touch with Lord Loreburn for many years before and after he became Lord Chancellor. A man who really enjoyed the intimate confidence of a statesman of Lord Loreburn's rank would not be likely to write like this in a newspaper. It is well known that Lord Loreburn was always and everywhere accessible to the Press; indeed he is one of those sensible public men who cultivate rather than are cultivated by political journalists. Another thing makes me rather distrustful of a "Liberal correspondent" is his positive assertion that "not a few members of the Cabinet" share Lord Loreburn's views and that his 'stirring appeal" will be welcomed by moderate men on the Ministerial side. Personally I think that Lord Loreburn is on the right tack but from what I hear the statement that "not a few members of the Cabinet agree with him" is not at all likely to be true. Time, perhaps, will show. The kind of authority the writer in the *Mail* is, is however, best shown by his concluding sentence:—"Already in Liberal circles it is suggested that if a conference be held Lord Loreburn should preside over its deliberations." What sort of circles I wonder are they in which at this stage they are discussing who should be chairman of the conference. The only Liberals I have been able to consult and they were decidedly not extremists were as one of them confessed "furious" about Lord Loreburn's proposal. One or two to my surprise were inclined to attribute Lord Loreburn's action to *pique*, saying that never since "C. B.'s" death had he been happy; that he always had disliked Mr. Asquith though he had become less unfriendly in later years; that both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill were to him like a red rag to wild bulls and that in short he is though in some respects a most lovable man as vain and touchy as a *prima donna* who wants to be the only person in the limelight. Of course I take all this with a grain of salt though, of course, eminent politicians are, like the rest of us, subject to ordinary human weaknesses only more so. I do not claim to have in "close touch" with the ex-Lord Chancellor either before or after he attained the woolsack, but I have spoken to him, and from my observations I should say that he is undeserving of the harsh things that some of his old friends are saying about him. I believe that in the course he has adopted he is actuated by the sincerest and purest motives and although I have no information on the point it would not greatly astonish one that if one of the reasons of his resignation of the Chancellorship may have been a patriotic wish to be in a position at the psychological moment to appear on the scene in the role of peace-maker between the rival parties in Ireland. Lord Loreburn, if I understand him rightly, is the kind of man who would be prepared to make a great sacrifice for an ideal. My conjecture may seem fanciful, but at any rate we, none of us, know why he gave up the Lord Chancellorship and retired from a Ministry with which he agreed on all points, though perhaps he is not very keen about Welsh Disestablishment nor are many other good Liberals for the matter of that.

THE VICEREGAL SALARY.

Like, I suppose, other people who are connected with India I occasionally receive curious inquiries about that country. Only yesterday a gentleman in a good position wrote to me: "At a dinner party lately a man sitting next to my niece told her that the salary of the Viceroy of India is £100,000 a year. Is not this an exaggeration? I shall be much obliged if you will tell me what the amount really is." I replied that I believed the pay of the Viceroy (apart from allowances) to be Rs. 20,833 per mensem. I told my correspondent that I thought it rare for a Viceroy to save anything from his salary and that I had heard of at least one who spent considerably more during his viceroyalty than he received, but he was a rich man and could afford to be exceptionally lavish in his expenditure.

THE ISLAMIC SOCIETY.

The Islamic Society gave a farewell luncheon to-day (Sept. 12) at the Holborn Restaurant to Chaudry Abdul Ghani Khan (its retiring secretary) and to Sardar Habibullah Khan who are both returning to India.

Sahibzada Prince Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur presided and amongst the guests were Sir M. Bhownagree, Miss Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Cheshire, Dr. J. Pollen, Mr. Charles H. Rosher, Abbas Ali Baig C. S. I. The Sahibzada proposed the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor and Dr. Pollen proposed the health of the Sultan their Khalif. He said that on ordinary occasions the best way to propose the health of the Sultan would be, as in the case of the King, by simply mentioning his name. But he thought on this occasion he might say how deeply all right-hearted men sympathised with the Ruler of the Faithful. From the very beginning of his reign Mahmoud V had been beset with difficulties and had been confronted by calamities—but he had comported himself throughout like a man and had bowed, like a True Believer, to the will of Heaven. It was hard to bear the falling off of old friends and the vile calumnies of old enemies and the weird misrepresentations of the ignorant. But the Sultan had reproached no one—and had behaved throughout like the gentleman he was.

Aga Jelal Shah of Bombay proposed the toasts of the departing guests in a very neat speech to which both Abdul Gham Khan and Sardar Habibullah replied suitably. Mr. C. H. Rosher replied to the toast of the visitors and Wahed-in-Rehman proposed the health of the Chairman.

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the advertisement columns of Tuesday's *Times*:—A peer has vacancy for one gun in shooting party in Kent. Pheasants, partridges, and mixed game, 20 miles from London.—For particulars apply to P. 288, The Times Office, E.C.

Such an announcement is enough to make the ducal author of the following classic lines turn uneasily in his grave:—

"Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility."

From the same journal I extract the following:—

Pet dogs boarded by certified canine nurse; good accommodation and exercise terms moderate; good references, etc.—Disgusting!

CORRESPONDENCE.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter referred to in the "Gazette" this morning has stirred me to write an appeal to the residents in Bombay to give their support to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this city.

The Municipality should certainly set a better example and not employ bullocks, which look "the poorest and worst fed!"

One has only to be in any one of the busy thoroughfares for a few hours and they surely would be moved to pity to see the animals overloaded and unmercifully beaten. It is not an uncommon thing to see a driver of a bullock cart beat the bullock across the face and eyes (is it surprising so many are blind?). Many times I have seen them beaten with a stick nearly thickness of a broomstick. Many have turnovers caused by the chafing of the heavy yoke.

Is there any possibility of having an "Animals' Day" when collections for the S. P. C. A. might be taken?—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

KILLED BY A MAN-EATING LION.

Mr. Kurt Beck, a young man of 25 and a prospector, was on his way to Elizabethville, S. Africa, after two years of succesful prospecting for his company in the North Eastern part of the Katanga, and arrived at Mutato, near Kasengwo, where he was to pass the last night of his long journey before reaching Elizabethville, en route for Europe and home.

It was about half-past six, his caravan had put down the loads, the carriers were busy right and left, and his private boys were occupied in dressing the tent for the night. Mr. Beck was seated a little way apart, waiting for his evening meal, and reading, when a lion sprang from the bush upon him, landing full on his head and shoulders, cruelly tearing the right side of his face and neck, and rolling with him on the grass. The boys immediately rushed at them, but the brute got hold of his victim and dragged the body about 50 yards into the bush, where it was fired at twice and killed at close quarters by the servants. Mr. Beck must have been killed instantaneously. The neck had been broken, as also several ribs.

The lion was a very old black-maned man-eater, not very large, with teeth worn almost to the gums, one canine broken, another broken and worn to a stump—an awful brute.—"Diamond Fields Advertiser."

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar attended on Sept. 11 the dedication of a fountain erected by his family at Bexhill as a memorial of his father, who died there in September, 1911. The ceremony was to have been performed by the present Maharaja's elder brother who died recently.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXVII. (continued).

Lord Champernowne replaced the receiver on its hook and, leaning back in his chair, passed his hand across his forehead and stared stupidly at the opposite wall.

This was horrible, this sudden tragedy that had come out of the night over the telephone wire; and Champernowne felt as though he was in some way to blame for what had happened. The unfortunate woman had, doubtless, been unable to bear the hideous reproach of her own conscience, unable to face the horror of the awakening from those hours of madness in which her only thought had been vengeance on the man who had wronged her. She had realized, when it was too late, the awful nature of the thing that she had done. Broken down by starvation and sorrow and pain, she had not been strong enough to carry this extra burden of shame. She had seen that her life from henceforth would be too loathsome to contemplate, that as long as she lived she would never wash the stain of her husband's blood from her hands. She had decided to silence the accusing voices of her conscience with death.

"And I am to blame," said Champernowne, to himself. It was, perhaps, morbid to look at it in this light, but certainly Lord Champernowne had contributed to the disaster. The woman had been unwilling to tell her story, had realized at the outset that she was committing an unpardonable crime against the written laws of humanity. She would have left Maiden Tolhurst with the story untold, if he had not persuaded her to put a rope round the neck of her husband, if he had not pleaded his own cause with her, pointed out to her that it was her duty to do all in her power to clear the name of an innocent man.

Nearly half an hour passed before Lord Champernowne was able to thrust this horrible thought from his mind and look at the tragedy from his own selfish point of view. Here, again, there was nothing pleasant to look upon. The dead woman had formed a link with her husband. Champernowne had never supposed that she would repeat her evidence in a court of law, and he had known that she could not even be called as a witness. But he had hoped that it would be possible to trace the whereabouts of Antonio Ruvo through his wife, that she would be the unwilling means of bringing him to justice, and that other evidence of his guilt might be forthcoming. Now, however, some other means would have to be employed to find Antonio Ruvo.

Then, again, Champernowne saw that there was the unpleasant possibility of his being called to give evidence at the inquest. It would be known that the dead woman had just returned from Maiden Tolhurst, and had had an interview with him. He would be asked what had transpired at that interview, and if he told the truth the whole affair would have to be placed in the hands of the police. This has of comparatively minor importance, but Lord Champernowne did not care to place his affairs in the hands of the police until he had an almost certain chance of fastening the crime on the real criminal.

"It's a bad job altogether," he said to himself, as he sat before the fire with his pipe gripped firmly between his teeth. "I can only hope that Jubbe will suggest some way of dealing with the matter."

At eleven o'clock the footman entered and asked if his lordship wanted anything more that night. At a quarter to twelve Champernowne unlocked the side door leading into the garden, and turned on the electric light in the passage. Then, leaving the door of the library ajar, he settled himself down in his chair again, and awaited the arrival of Mr. Jubbe.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

When Mr. Jubbe left the telephone box at the small hotel he dined off a glass of beer and two sandwiches, and made his way to Turton Road. It was a cold night, and his overcoat was tightly buttoned up under his chin. He wore a respirator and gold-rimmed spectacles. For the work that he had in hand the disguise was sufficient, and it had the advantage of not being a disguise at all. There is nothing suspicious in an elderly man wearing something over his mouth to warm the cold air before it passes into his lungs and half the populatation of England seem to wear glasses or spectacles these days of strong lights and late hours.

When he reached No. 27; he knocked at the door, and it was opened to him by a good-looking woman of about thirty. Her face was very pale and her eyes were wet with weeping. Mr. Jubbe raised his hat.

"May I have a few words with you? he asked, You are the poor lady's sister are you not?"

"Yes," the woman answered, and her mouth seemed to close with a snap.

Mr. Jubbe explained that he was a reporter on a well-known daily paper, apologized for coming, and said the usual thing about the hateful nature of the duties he was called upon to perform on sad occasions like these. To his surprise, the woman showed no resentment.

"Come in," she said. "Yes I'd like this to be made much of in the papers. I'd like this brute of a husband to be held up to execration. Come in. I have only just returned."

Mr. Jubbe accepted the invitation and was shown into a stuffy little room at the back of the house.

"Have the police been here?" he asked.

"Yes, they brought the terrible news."

"I mean, have they taken possession of your poor sister's papers?"

"No There was nothing for them to take possession of. Poor Sibyl had nothing but the clothes she stood up in. She was penniless. I had no money to give her. I have none myself. She came over from Italy a week ago, and asked me to put her up. Three days ago she left here, and I eard nothing more of her till the police came and told me that she had drowned herself. She had a letter of mine on her. That is how they knew the address."

"Do you know where she was during those three days."

"No; she left the house without a word. She was not right in her head—distracted with grief. Be sure and say that—it is the truth."

"Yes," he replied, making notes in a small book. And can you—can you give any reason for this—his terrible tragedy?"

"A thousand reasons," the woman answered, fiercely. "My poor sister was deserted in Italy and left to starve. For years her husband has illtreated her. He went off with another woman. He is a brute, and I wish the law could punish him."

"May I ask his name?

"Ruvo—Antonio Ruvo."

"Have you any idea where he is?"

"He left her at Pesaro, in the north of Italy. I don't know where he went to."

Mr. Jubbe made a note of the name. Then he asked a few more questions, apologized again profusely, assured Miss Delaunay that he would do all in his power to bring disgrace and even punishment on his sister's husband, and left the house.

On the whole, though he had only learnt one piece of information that would help him to find Ruvo—the name of the place where the man had left his wife—he was not ill-pleased with the result of his interview. He had ascertained three facts of importance—the first that the head woman had left no papers behind her, no evidence that would lead the police to suspect Ruvo of having killed Evelvn Scott, the second that Miss Delaunay did not know what her sister had been doing during those three days of absence, and that, therefore, it was improbable that Lord Champernowne would be asked to attend the inquest, and the third—perhaps the most important of all—that Miss Delaunay was anxious to bring Antonio Ruvo within the grip of the law, and that she could be relied upon to do all in her power to further the search for the missing man.

As soon as Mr. Jubbe could find a taxicab he hailed it and drove back to his rooms in Margaret Street. Then, having a few minutes to spare, he had some food and made his way on foot to Park Lane. The clock was just striking twelve as he paused by the gates of Lord Champernowne's house. A passing policeman eyed him suspiciously, and the detective walked on. When the policeman was out of sight he slipped through the gates and made his way round to the side door. He turned the handle, pulled the door open, and found himself, in darkness.

"He said he'd have the lights on," muttered Mr. Jubbe. "Well, I dare say I can find my way to the hall."

He closed the door behind him, struck a match, and walked down the long passage. There were doors on either side, but the detective, remembering his instructions, walked straight to the end of the passage, and opened the door. He had expected to be met by a blaze of light from the hall, but again there was nothing save darkness. The match had burnt out between his fingers, and he lit another. The light showed a dim vista of marble pillars and palm trees, and the glint of gold on ceiling and cornice.

"Well, this is odd," thought Mr. Jubbe Then he closed the door—somewhat loudly to attract Lord Champernowne's attention. The sound echoed through the hall, but there was no answer, no opening of a door.

"This is most awkward," said the detective to himself, as the second match burnt itself out. "I wonder if he has gone to sleep."

He stood for a few moments irresolute, and then, lighting another match, he made his way to one of the five closed doors in the hall. It opened into a passage, and he closed in again. He opened another, and found himself in the dining-room. Further investigation disclosed a boudoir, a smoking room, and a library, but every room was in darkness.

"The servants will be down in a minute," thought the detective. I wonder someone hasn't turned up already. Then he bethought him of the telephone. If I find the room where there is a telephone, he said to himself, that is the room where I was to meet Lord Champernowne. I rang him up after dinner. He was probably either in the library or the smoking room." He entered the latter, and it occurred to him to turn up the electric light. He pressed down half-a-dozen switches by the door, but with no result.

"Something wrong," he said to himself. "Current must be switched off at the main.

He lit a match and examined the room. There was a telephone, but the fire had not been lit, it was hardly likely that Lord Champernowne would wait with in a room without a fire.

Then he entered the library, tried the switches again, but without any result. The flare of a match showed him another telephone. In this room there was a fire, but it was banked up with coal and gave out very little light. Mr. Jubbe pursued his investigations but only found an empty room.

"Half-smoked cigar," he said to himself; "signs of recent occupation—yes, this was the place."

Then suddenly the light blazed out from a dozen lamps, and at the same moment he heard the closing of a door in the distance. Then another door closed, there was a sound of quick footsteps, and Lord Champernowne entered the room. His face was white and there was a dark bruise over his left eye. His upper lip was cut and bleeding and he held a blood-stained handkerchief in his hand.

"I—I didn't think you'd be so early he gasped, breathlessly. "But I had to go—had to go."

He sank into a chair and pressed his handkerchief to his lips. Mr. Jubbe closed the door, and then went straight to a table, where there were glasses and siphons and a tantalus. He mixed a stiff brandy and soda and handed it to his host without a word. Champernowne drank a few mouthfuls and smiled.

"And odd reception for you," he said. "It was smart of you to find your way in here in the dark. Well, I'll explain in a minute, when I've calmed down a bit."

He took out a cigarette-case with trembling hands, and the detective noticed that the knuckles of his right hand were scarred and bleeding.

"I've been chasing a man," said Champernowne, after pause. "But he got away from me, and I've left the chase to the police."

"What man?" queried Mr. Jubbe.

"I don't know who it was. I was waiting here for you, and suddenly all the lights went out. I jumped up from my chair—this one I'm sitting in now—and lit a match. It had at once occurred to me that someone had entered by the door I had left open, and had switched off the lights in the whole house. The main switches are by that door. I made my way out into the hall and into the passage. I saw no one. Then, as the match went out and was going to strike another I felt something brush against me in the darkness. I caught hold of a man's sleeve and swung him against the wall. He was tall man, but not very strong. Before I could get a firm grip of him, however, he had struck me a couple of blows in the face—you can see the marks—and forced himself from my grasp. I struck out at him, and just caught the wall with my knuckles. If I'd been nearer to it I'd have smashed my hand to pieces. Foolish thing to have done, but one can't think of everything."

Champernowne paused and raised his glass to his lips.

"Is that all, my lord?" queried Mr. Jubbe.

"Not quite, but very nearly. Almost directly the fellow got close to me he must have made for the door, for there was suddenly a faint patch of grey in the darkness, and then I could see the light of a lamp twinkling in the street beyond the garden. I went after him as fast as my legs could carry me but was too late to see any trace of him. I told a couple of policemen what had happened, and they said they had not seen anyone running, or walking at a suspicious rate. There was nothing further to be done, so I came back."

"H'm!" said Mr. Jubbe, stroking his chin thoughtfully.

"What do you make of it?"

"It is hard to say, my lord. The man may have been an ordinary thief. He may have tried the side door, found it open, and switched off the lights in the hope of being able to get away with something before he was caught. On the other hand—well, one can imagine all sorts of things."

"As, for instance?

"Well, that he was after some papers, some document, that might be of value to Mr. Scott in trumping up this charge against you."

Lord Champernowne shook his head. "I have nothing of that sort," he replied.

"I suppose not, my lord. Well, to tell you the truth, when you first started your story I thought that you were going to tell me of an attempt on your life. But it is quite evident the man had no intentions of that sort. He tried to slip past you in the dark, and when he failed his only thought was to escape. I do not think I'd worry myself about the fellow An ordinary thief, I've no doubt."

"I'd like to get hold of him. I owe him something for what he gave me. Well, we needn't discuss the man any further. What's your news?"

Mr. Jubbe gave his information in a clear, precise voice. To Champernowne, whose mind was occupied with the horrible tragedy of the woman's death, there was something unpleasant in the hard and unsympathetic recital of facts.

"We have now to decide, my lord," said the detective, in conclusion, "whether you will tell the police of the woman's visit to Maiden Tolhurst."

"If I don't someone else will."

"I am not sure of that. You see my lord, it is not as if the poor woman had been murdered. In that case the police would investigate all her movements immediately preceding her death in the hope of finding some clue to the murderer. But here we have a simple case of suicide. Her sister will give evidence to the effect that the deceased was in great poverty and distress, and that she had been deserted by her husband. There will be a kindly verdict of 'suicide temporarily insane,' and there the matter will end."

"But if someone comes forward and, identifies her as the woman who visited me at Maiden Tolhurst—Boanerges Scott, for instance—it will look then as if I had something to conceal, whereas I have nothing. I only want matters to proceed a little further before the police take up the case.

"Precisely, my lord, precisely; but there is no reason why your lordship should even have heard of the woman's death. The suicide of a poor creature like that does not attract much attention. I don't want you to do anything you don't approve of, my lord, but I must point out to you that if the search for Antonio Ruvo goes into the hands of the police, I am certainly out of it from the start."

"That is true," said Champernowne.

"And I should also like to point out to you, my lord," the detective continued, "that the woman's visit to Maiden Tolhurst had no possible connection with her death."

"I wish I could think so," Champernowne replied grimly.

"I really don't see that your conscience need trouble you on that score, my lord. The woman wouldn't be likely to kill herself, because she had told you that her husband intended to visit Mr. Evelyn Scott on the night of the latter's death. She could not be forced to give evidence against him. She could have denied that she had made any confession of the sort. No, you can take my word for it, my lord, that she killed herself because she had been deserted by her husband, and was in such poverty, and distress."

Lord Champernowne hesitated for a few moments, and then he gave way. There was a good deal of common sense in what the man had said. Champernowne saw that he had been inclined to take a morbid view of his own connection with the woman's death.

"And now," he said after a pause "you must find Ruvo. Shall you go to Italy yourself?"

"No, I shall send my brother. He speaks French and Italian. My work, will be to find Greenhead."

"Yes—well, you can have what money you want. Greenhead is a man who can be handled more easily if one has money.

"Have you got that note, my lord—the one the woman sent in to you at Maiden Tolhurst?"

"Yes, I have that—in the safe."

"Well, keep it carefully. It is of great importance now that the poor creature is dead. I shall send my brother off to-morrow. Then I shall do what I can to get more information out of Miss. Delaunay.

"She will hardly give you that when she has discovered the trick you played upon her."

Mr. Jubbe rose from his chair and laughed.

"I only told her the truth," he replied, "I am the crime expert of the "Daily Post," I am going round to the office to-night on my way home, and you will see my version of the story in the paper to-morrow, if you care to buy a copy."

Lord Champernowne accompanied the detective to the side entrance, shook hands with him, and carefully barred and bolted the door, On his way back to the library he stopped and picked up something that was lying on the floor of the passage. It was a small brown bone button, such as might have been torn off a man's sleeve.

"That may be of some use," he said to himself, as he placed the button carefully in his pocket. "Even if the man was only a common thief, I'd like to get quite with him for damaging my face."

CHAPTER XXIX.

When the New Year was scarcely three weeks old events occurred which for the time being, absorbed Lord Champernowne's attention to the exclusion of everything else—events of such stupendous importance that they were destined to affect the political history of England for many years to come.

On the re-assembling of Parliament after the Christmas holidays there was an open split between the Tories and the Socialists over a Bill dealing with the wages of railway employes. At the time of the previous election Lord Malfray and Bleazby had agreed that this Bill was to be brought in at an early date. It fixed a minimum wage for every class of worker, wages that were nearly twenty-five per cent, higher than the existing scale, and it reduced the hours of labour, determining them absolutely by law. At the time it was supposed that the Bill could easily be forced through the House by the sheer weight of the Coalition majority.

But Malfray, who had made his arrangements with the Leader of the Opposition, chose this opportunity to separate himself from the man who had brought him into office. He pretended that there was a growing wave of indignation all over the country about this Bill, that it would ruin thousands of shareholders, that the time had not come yet for such a Bill. Bleazby, who had foreseen this contingency, was not sorry to have the chance of fighting and winning another election without the help of Tories. He told Malfray that he was going to stand no nonsense or words to that effect. The Bill was brought in, rejected at the first reading and the "unholy alliance" came to an abrupt and sensational end.

Events like this must necessarily occupy the entire mind of a man who has embarked on a political career. The whole system of Party Government was in the melting-pot, and new names for new political factions were being coined every day. It was quite evident that the Labour Party and Socialist would stand alone at the next election, and that against them would be arrayed all the forces of capital and the entire middle-class population of England. It remained to be seen which would prove the stronger of the two.

"We have the Golden Light Guild on our side," said Bleazby, as he and Champernowne sat far into the night at the latter's house, after the eventful debate which had broken up the strange combination of wealth and poverty. "I am glad you were able to fix that up, Champernowne. I think I can say that at the next election we shall have the votes of nearly every working man in England."

"I hope so," said Champernowne, gloomily; "we shall need them."

"If we can pull this election through," Bleazby continued, tugging at his fiery-red beard, "the future is ours. I'll bring in the Woman's Suffrage Bill at once—such a Bill as the Sufferagettes themselves have never dreamed of. I'll put five million woman on the register; I'll double the vote of the working classes; I'll bring in a Universal Sufferage Bill; I'll make the position of the poorer classes safe—for all time."

Lord Champernowne looked uneasily at his friend's face.

"I think," he said, after a pause, "that we shall have to go a bit slowly at first. Even if we get a majority, it will be a very small one. But I think it is probable we shall be beaten."

"No! Beaten! Never! If we are there'll be something uncommonly like a revolution!"

"Hardly—in these days."

"Oh, men are the same as they ever were, Champernowne. Malfray's treachery has dashed the hopes of the working man to the ground. I tell you that to-morrow morning a roar of fury and indignation will go through the length and breadth of England. The lower classes have tasted power as an animal tastes blood. They will not allow it to be taken from them again."

"I'm afraid they'll have to put up with it," said Champernowne, "unless they can win the next election. Strikes? Yes, but there's a limit to them—the limit of the strike funds. Rioting? The police and the military can put that down. The days of mob law are over. Besides, you have the party well in hand and I don't think even the wildest of them—Jones, for instance, would countenance violence."

Bleazby frowned, and began to pace up and down the room—a habit of his when he was unsually agitated.

"We can control our party," Champernowne continued—"you and I, and the more sober of us."

"Sober!" cried Bleazby, stopping suddenly and clenching his hands. "Ha, ha! that's good, Champernowne. Sober in an hour like this—with the work of years crumbling away beneath our feet! I tell you, Champernowne, that to-morrow there will be a million men in England who will be drunk with fury—wild beasts eager for blood."

He continued to pace to and fro, his head bent, his hands clasped behind him.

"I shall not countenance any violence," Champernowne continued, after a pause. "Reforms must be won by constitutional methods, or not at all. If we lose the election and any attempt is made to intimidate the Government by riots and that kind of thing, I shall be compelled to severe my connection with the party. And I think—I am sure, I am expressing the views of the Golden Light Guild as well as my own."

"The Guild!" snapped out Bleazby. "Bah! A parcel of women? We are men, and this is men's work."

"Yet if we win, it will be with the help of this parcel of women. You are talking wildly, Bleazby. You are upset—not yourself, I think, in the morning——"

"You can't understand!" thundered Bleazby, his big body shaking with emotion. "How can you understand? You are not one of us, You have fought on our side, as Malfray fought on our side—for the sake of office. But you are not one of us. I don't blame you There are twenty generations of feudalism in your blood. My father made his bit of money and had me educated as a gentleman. But my grandfather was a working man, and my father worked in the pits till he was twenty-three. I am one of the people, and their blood is in my veins. We have been betrayed—by the men we trusted—by our leaders—by the men who are born to lead, and to whom we gave ourselves in return for their honest endeavours to lead us to victory. We have been fooled, tricked, laughed at, and sneered at behind our backs. But as sure as there is One above us, Champernowne, we will turn their laughter into tears—bitter tears—of blood."

He spoke fiercely, passionately, and Champernowne's face grew a shade paler as he listened to the hot flow of words. The young Earl was astonished at the outburst, because that very evening in the House of Commons Bleazby had spoken with a cold, hard bitterness that had earned the admiration of the oldest Parliamentary debaters. He had shown no glimpse of the volcano that had burned under that crust of self-restraint. Then he had been a statesman, dignified even in the hour of defeat. Now he was a fanatic, preaching red revolution, an upholder of anarchy and crime, a preacher of anarchy and crime, a preacher of the gospel of brute force.

For a few moments there was silence. Then Champernowne stepped forward and laid a hand on Bleazby's arm.

"My comrade and friend," he said, in a low voice, "this has it you hard."

"Hard? Aye, but not so hard as I shall hit back, Champernowne."

"Battles are won by generalship, Bleazby, not by disorder. You know my heart is with the cause of the working man. But I will not lead them to destruction. If we lose this next election, we must try and win the one after that. If we wait, our time will come. The Tories cannot combine with the Liberals, any more than they could combine with us. We have only to wait, build up our position inch by inch. In the end we shall win."

"We shall win now, or not at all," Bleazby, replied. "If we lose the next two elections the clock of progress will be put back for fifty years. I shall leave no stone unturned, no weapon unsheathed, to gain a victory. 'Thorough!' That was Cromwell's watchword. It is mine."

Champernowne frowned and, walking to a table, relit his cigarette, which had gone out.

"Well, Bleazby, I've told you my decision," he said, quietly, "and I shall stick to it. If you care to chuck me overboard I'll have to go."

Bleazby looked at him for a few seconds without speaking. Then he laughed, said "Good night," and left the room.

As he walked homewards he glanced at the railings of Hyde Park, and thought of the riots in which the mob had torn up the great iron bars as if they had been slender stakes of wood.

"I'm afraid Champernowne will have to go," he said to himself. "Champernowne would never understand."

(To be continued).

TITLES NOBODY CLAIMS.

ROMANCE OF THE PEERAGE.

The betrothal of the Duchess of Fife to her relative, Prince Arthur of Connaught, is a reminder that the late duke's kinsman, Mr. Duff, who resides in Australia, at St. Kilda, Melbourne, has so far not troubled to establish his right to the Fife earldom in the Irish peerage, The honour in his if he cares to claim it, but realizing that there is no property attaching to the title, Mr. Duff has no desire to be Earl Fife without adequate means to sustain the dignity.

Though people are so eager to obtain handles to their names, immense sums being contributed to the party funds by ambitious individuals in the hope of getting a knighthood, baronetcy, or peerage, a good many titles are awaiting claimants, On the death of the seventh Earl of Milltown in 1891, the honour became dormant, as no heir came forward, but one, it is alleged, to be found in the person of a guard on an Indian railway, who married a native, and has, rumour alleges, a dusky family. Possibly one day, therefore, the House of Lords may possess a dusky peer from India.

Through another peerage this potentiality is a likely one. Since the death thirty years ago of the third Lord Gardner, the barony has been dormant, but it is undoubtedly extant, and the rightful possessor is possibly a Gardner whose mother was a native princess of the Delhi family, and whose grandmother was a Begum. The latter was her husband's cousin, and daughter of another native princess by marriage to a Gardner of a previous generation whose parents were Colonel W. L Gardner, of Gardner's House, and a dark but beautiful Princess of Cambay.

The ancient barony of the Lords Scrope, who owned historic Bolton Castle in Yorkshire, where the ninth baron ahd the hapless Mary Queen of Scots in his custody, might be successfully claimed by a descendant living in South Africa; a Lord Willoughby of Parham could, it is thought, be found in America; and there, too, are the rightful owners of two ancient baronetcies—those of Peyton, of Isleham, Cambridgeshire, and Norwich, of Brampton, Northants, two ruined families whose representatives sought new fortunes across the Atlantic.

A Warwickshire squire, the late Mr. Marmion Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton, was the descendant and male representative of the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, and in the opinion of experts he could have established to the satisfaction of the Lords a right to the possession of that earldom, which dates from 1138, and is older in creation by over three centuries than that of the King's host at Knowsley the other week. These are only a few of many titles which may some day figure in the extant peerage.

All these dormant honours are landless, so their possession would confer no pecuniary benefit, and this is the principal reason why they are not claimed, another being the great cost of prosecuting a claim, for the fees of peerage lawyers are heavy; so, too, are those of pedigree hunters, whose charges for searches are by no means light.

THE HORSE LAUGHED.

He was paying his first visit to the riding school. He was allowed a horse, but it was obvious from the nervous way he handled the animal that he had never been on horseback before.

When the instructor came up, the young man pointed to the girth.

"What's it got that strarp thing round it for?" he asked.

"Ah!" exclaimed the instructor, with mock admiration. "Fancy you noticin' that. You see, that horse has a terrible keen sense of humour, an' he's subject to sudden bursts of laughter at some of the pupils we get, so we put that band round him to keep him from bu'stin' his sides."

HIS FIRST CHANCE.

"Is there a man in all this crowded audience," demanded the female lecturer on women's rights, "that has ever done anything to lighten the burden on his wife's shoulders? What do you know of women's work?

"Is there a man here," she continued, folding her arms, and looking over the assembly with superb scorn, "that has ever got up in the morning, leaving his tired, worn-out wife to enjoy her slumbers, gone quickly downstairs, made the fire, cooked his breakfast, sewed buttons on, scoured the pots and pans, and done this, if necessary without complaining, day after day? If there is such a man let him rise up; I should really like to see him!"

And in the rear of the hall a mild-looking man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons, timidly rose.

He was the husband of the speaker. It was the first time he had ever had a chance to assert himself.

CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

THINGS INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

EXILED.

The disaster foreshadowed in last week's desultory notes came to pass all too soon. That fatal notice appeared on the familiar door-way, and, as it were in the twinkling of an eye, this Clubman became homeless. For three weeks at least—probably longer—my own familiar haunts will know me no more, though already it consoles one to think that some few days of exile have been lived through. How to fill in this close time at once became a problem, which, however, settled itself by the insistence of a fellow Clubman—himself also out of a job—who, without much volition on my part one way or the other, whisked me off to a well-known seaside resort, assuring me by way of "bait" that a great hotel flourishing on that shore was so well run that its amenities were almost as many as those of our Clubhouse itself. Also (and this was, I must say, a crowning advantage in my eyes) that as the links thereabouts are nothing remarkable, one would not be condemned to 'hear golf "shop" talked whenever the golfers were indoors.

AN UNINVITING OUTLOOK.

My first sight of this seaside resort was not very encouraging. Having consigned our luggage to a gold-laced myrmidon who bore the hotel's name on his gold peaked cap, we walked down a rather squalid looking street towards a wind-swept *plage* where even at that time of day middle class families could be seen disporting themselves in every variety of *negligé* on the sea shore. The sea looked a dull brown, pretty much like the sand; there was no ray of sunshine, and a pretty stiff wind (very different from the balmy breezes of Hyde Park and Piccadilly) blew in our faces. I at once suggested a return to the station to discover when the next train left for London, that we might with all speed leave far behind us this scene of desolation. My feelings were exactly those of a forlorn school-boy, who, on the first day of his return to durance vile, thinks with regretful longing of his own sung familiar home.

ON THE IMPROVE.

My friend and fellow Clubman is, however, gifted with great firmness, and entirely ignoring my requests to be allowed to depart in peace, brought me "willy-nilly" within the precincts of his much-vaunted hotel. And I am bound to say that my spirits rose sensibly when we found ourselves seated in a comfortable lounge, eating tea and toast to the accompaniment of a really excellent band. Indeed as time went on it became necessary, as an honest man, for me to confess that my friend's eulogy of this particular hotel (and no doubt there are many like it) was fully justified.

IN CLOVER.

I have heard rather old-fashioned Club-men complain that such modern luxuries in Clubs as swimming-baths, hair-dressers' shops and so forth, are quite unsuitable; but when one finds there things and many other luxuries under one and the same roof, and that roof forming one's present shelter, such conveniences certainly add greatly to the amenities of life. Why, *en passant*, my married friends go on bearing all the afflictions that a house brings with it—servants, repairs, rates and taxes, and so on, when all these can be done vicariously by an efficient management at a first-class hotel, baffles my comprehension. Of course, there is the question of expense—and that, I suppose, is the crux of the whole matter. It costs a lot of money to run a first-class hotel, so of necessity the charges to those who frequent such must be high in proportion.—Algernon, in *Gentlewoman*.

GOOD SERVICE REWARD.

"John," said the manager of a large stores to the liveried official whose duty it was to stand all day at the door and usher customers in, "you've now been in our service for twenty years."

"Yes, sir."

"And you've always been prompt and honest. In fact, I may say, you've earned for the firm thousands of pounds."

"I've always done my best, sir," replied John, respectfully touching his forelock.

"And now, John, we're going to do something for you."

"Thank you, indeed, sir!" cried the smiling porter. But the manager waved such expressions of gratitude aside.

"Yes, John," he continued, "we propose to allow you to wear five stripes of gold braid upon your sleeve instead of three!"

TWO WORDS.

The English language is so great,
What learned thoughts it can express!
What tender truths, yet, sad to state,
Two words of it spoil happiness.

Small things indeed to shadow bliss,
Too often these remarks are heard—
"It would be perfect *if*—" or this
"I liked it, *but*"—ah, cruel word!

Woe crumpled rose leaves, but they mar
The pleasures that surround our way;
The petty worries, things that jar,
We magnify them ev'ry day.

Oh, "if" and "but," forget them now,
Eliminate them from life's book;
The sunlit skies will teach us how
When once we raise our eyes and look!

GENTLEMAN IN MOTLEY.

A COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY DORA KELSEY.

A Pierrot! A glorified busker!

Paul Cassany thrust his hand into his pocket. When he withdrew it the slender fingers held a penny packet of cigarettes. If his hand was that of an aristocrat, the tiny carton it held hinted of poverty. Originally it had contained five "smokes" Now there was but one to meet his eye. He had saved it from the morning to soothe his nerves in the event of failure.

"Well, I can smoke you, old chap," he laughed, as, taking the cigarette from its parent case, he flung the latter into the gutter. I can enjoy you and another hundred of your kind. I'm no longer penniless, by Gad! I've an engagement, most beneficent Early Rosebud. What's more I have thirty shillings in my pocket. Rosebud, I'm afraid you are the last of your clan I shall smoke for quite a long while. Five a penny! Well, you've been kind friends to me in poverty, so I hope you'll take it as a compliment when I say you're worth every farthing of the money, you little tubes of mystery."

Lighting the pungent cigarette, Cassany walked briskly from Kennington in the direction of Camberwell. The possessor of a fine tenor voice, he had decided to chance it winning for him an engagement in the Green and Yellow Concert Party. He had noticed the advertisement in a scrap of a theatrical paper, used previous evening to wrap up a modest supper of fish and chips. Down to his last shilling, he had summoned up courage to sing a song to the proprietor of the "Favourite Seaside Combination," with the result that Hubert Destree had engaged him on the spot.

Cassany had wrung him promptly by the hand, and with a diffident courage had asked him to advance a few shillings to clear his indebtedness to a long-suffering landlady.

"I owe you eighteen shillings, Mrs. Tandy," he said, cheerily, meeting the buxom lady in the hall on entering. "I'm going to make it a sovereign—two shillings interest for waiting. Get the bill, receipt it, and—the money is yours. I've got a job, Mrs. Tandy. In me you behold a busker. The world-renowned tenor of the Bilious—beg pardon—the Green and Yellow Concert Party. On Monday we open at Margate—on the sands. I'm on the road for Covent Garden, you dear thing, even though it be in the guise of a market porter, after all. When I become famous, you sha'n't let lodgings, Mrs. Tandy."

"But you can't go and sing on the sands, sir," gasped the woman. "Why someone might see you."

"And if they did, what then?" smiled back Cassany, growing grave. "I shall be earning my own living—honourably My dear Mrs. Tandy. I would rather feel the cling of your fingers round mine than the whole lot of my one-time pals put together. Has one of them ever come forward to lend me a helping hand since my defunct uncle presented me with the surprise of my life by disinheriting me? Not one! I have to live and since a fair cousin of mine lives where I hoped to reign, I have become a busker, to have the wherewithal to put butter on my bread."

Laughing merrily, Cassany passed into his front room. Doing so, he started by discovering it to be occupied. Nor was this the only thing which surprised him. Perhaps the greatest was the extraordinary scarlet of the girl's lips. Her loveliness was compelling, in spite of the untidiness of her red-gold hair. Even the plain and well-worn dress, ill-fitting as it was, could not hide from Cassany's artist's eye the perfection of the figure beneath. Above all the faint flush rising from the arch of her throat to temples, against which unruly curls nestled as though in love with their resting-place, appealed to him as a last touch to the bewilderment of her loveliness.

"Great Scot! Who in the name of all that's wonderful are you?"

"Mrs. Tandy's niece, sir," replied the girl, cheerfully. "Martha was taken ill as you know, sir, so I've come for a little while to do housework, sir. Servants are very hard to get, sir."

"When they are like-er-you, I should say *impossible*," replied the young fellow, striving vainly not to betray the admiration of his soul. "Also, I wish you wouldn't keep calling me—'sir'—quite so often. What's your name?"

"Tony."

"Bosh! That's a man's name."

"Men haven't the monopoly of Tony, replied the girl, laughing. "It's the right abbreviation of my name, too—Antonia."

Cassany laughed in his turn; then, as the girl left the room, fell to wondering how so eminently a plain woman as his landlady came to possess a beauty for niece. Again, whereas at times Mrs. Tandy was a trifle hazy over her aspirates, no such difficulty was to be found in Tony's speech. Indeed her conversation was wonderfully pure and sweet of accent.

'Jove!' he muttered thrusting his hand deep into his pockets. "I believe I am already half in love with the girl, and I've only seen her for three minutes. Abbreviation and monopoly—Great Scot! They are jaw-crackers of words at the best of times, and—they are not what you expect to find in the mouth of a Camberwell back-street landlady's niece."

Fortune favoured Cassany that afternoon. Mrs. Tandy, called away, left the field clear for Tony to wait on her lodger, who, profiting by the generosity of fate, proceeded to hold a long conversation with the girl who had so extraordinarily attracted him For the rest of the week the young fellow steadily made the running, to propose on the Sunday night.

"I'm a bit of a rotter," said he, holding the girl's soiled fingers between his own. "I've been kicked out of my inheritance by a cousin I've never seen Not that it was any fault of hers; and I'm only a busker. Still, I love you, Tony. It's the only reason I can advance for your accepting me. I love you, child. God alone knows how much!"

The deep violet eyes raised to his misted beneath a fret of sudden tears. The fingers Cassany held between his own trembled, as he slowly drew her resistless form within the shelter of his arms.

"Paul," she whispered, gently," have you thought? I am only a poor girl—a servant. You are a gentleman, dear. Some day you will make money, and then your friends will look down on the little maid-of-all-work you made your wife. I think it would break my heart dear, to see the love-light die in your dear eyes. I should prefer to let you go out of my life now—let you go, out of my life now—let you go, knowing your heart was mine. Paul, have you ever thought that you might retrieve your fortunes by marrying—this cousin who plotted to dispossess you of Cassany Park?"

The young fellow pressed the soft, yielding figure he clasped yet closer to his breast.

"Tony," he whispered, "don't you understand you are just the one girl in the world for me? I'm a bit of a rotter, but I haven't sunk quite so low as to marry a girl in order to get her money. That's to say if she cared to take me on and that, believe me, is a most important item in a marriage of convenience. I have no doubt she might most cordially detest me."

Tony Snuggled closer within the protecting shelter of her lover's arms.

"She couldn't help loving you, Paul," she smiled, raising the scarlet of her lips alluringly towards him. "No girl could help loving—my Paul. Not even the girl who did you out of your money, dear. She'd feel guilty. but—she'd love you, dear, just the same."

Cassany laughed happily.

"Dear little Tony," he whispered, accepting the mute invitation of her quivering lips. "Because you love me, you think all the world must see with you—even Doris. Poor girl! you really do malign her. It isn't because she nursed my eccentric uncle that she plotted to do me out of money I believe would have come to me. It was because I had decided to follow Art as a profession Uncle Walter cut me off. Doris had nothing to do with it. As a matter of fact, she is, I should imagine, a thundering decent sort. Why, she actually wanted to make me an allowance when she found she couldn't resign her inheritance in my favour."

"Why didn't you take it, Paul?"

"Why? Oh, come, Tony, know you could never have respected the man who accepted—charity."

"Dear—dear, foolish Paul," laughed the girl, happily, hiding her face against Cassany's shoulder. "Well, you will become rich some day. Your voice must get you on in the world even if you painting, can't."

You haven't answered me my great question yet, Tony," smiled back Cassany. "I want to know if the dearest little girl in the world is to be my wife or no?"

"Why, you know I will," quavered back Tony, to add maliciously, as her lover crushed her to his breast, "if only—to spite the girl who has your money."

Smiling through her tears, she lay in Cassany's arms, listening like one enthralled to his lips breathing words of love in her ears. The moment was one for which she had unconsciously waited. It was the greatest of her life and she hugged the rememberance of his impassioned words when, at eleven o'clock the following morning, he bade her farewell.

"By next Monday morning you shall have a ring to put on that dear finger of yours, sweetheart," he whispered. "We get paid Friday nights, so on Saturday morning you can think of me in a jeweller's shop buying a ring—it will be only a cheap one, for Destree's screws are not princely—which will bind you for ever to my side. Good-bye, dearest."

"I shall run down one day by excursion," cried the girl.

It was the last word he heard her utter as, hurrying off, his modest portmanteau in his hand, Cassany sped as fast as bus could carry him in the direction of Brixton station. Here, following arrangements, he was to join the rest of the company as the train came in from Victoria. Luck again favouring him, he arrived at his destination with a minute to spare.

Contrary to his own expectations, he proved a success on Destree's beach-concert platform. Possessor of a rare sympathetic voice, he won his way in his first song into the hearts of his audience. Bowing, he was astounded on hearing the ovation greeting his effort to realize he had scored not only success but a triumph. Even Destree warmed towards him to the extent of flashing at him an approving smile.

"Take your encore; Paul," said he, taking a fresh piece of music from the top of the piano at which he sat. "Make hay whilst the sun shines. By to-morrow we shall be drawing crowded audiences to all three shows. This lot will spread your fame all through the town."

So Paul "obliged" for the second time, to be again greeted with a hurricane of applause, which did not cease till he had accorded his admirers yet a second encore.

"You're a find, Paul," grinned Destree, at the end of the show. "From to-morrow you'll be making two appearances instead of one in each of the three performances, and I'll book you for next season. Come back with me to my digs, old boy, and we'll sign a fresh contract. I'll start you on with an extra ten bob, commencing from this week. How'll that do?"

"You're a brick," replied Cassany, overwhelmed by his good fortune. "Of course, it will do."

Cassany, as soon as he had signed the momentous document, returned home to his lodgings to write an account of his good fortune to the girl of his choice. It brought their possibility of early marriage appreciably closer, he stated. With the tour continuing to the end of October, and recommencing the first week of the succeeding April, he saw no reason why they should not marry early in November, especially as he had heard there was every likelihood of a picture of his, on view in the strand, being sold for thirty pounds.

It was with a light enough heart he continued to sing his way into the hearts of his audience for the rest of the week, the Saturday morning finding him inside a jeweller's shep in the High Street for the purchase of a ring, which, if cheap in value, was nevertheless inestimably precious to him for the significance it bore.

That afternoon he sang as he had never sung before. Tony's face danced before him as he sang. It seemed to inspire him, till out from amid the sea of people before him, his eyes fell on features which, if not Tony's themselves belonged to her double. For a moment he thought they must be hers, then the elegance of her hat, the hint of Paris in her toilette, banished the thought from his mind. Wondering he stared, marvelling two such faces could exist in one world. Yet if the similarity of feature was extraordinary, that of expression was still more so. There was the same droop in the corners of the sensitive mouth, the same half-wistful smile.

Startled, he returned to his lodgings, to discover, on arriving, that a lady was awaiting his return in the little parlour he used as sitting-room. Opening the door, he passed in, to find himself in the presence of the girl who, seated in the first row of the threepenny chairs, had so startled him with her likeness to Tony.

"Paul," she whispered. stepping towards him, her hands stretched out weakly before her, "don't you know me? Aren't you glad to see me?"

The voice was that of the girl he loved. Its every accent awoke an answering chord in his heart. Yet the dress, its elegance, the jewellery glittering on her ungloved fingers were those of another.

"Tony," he whispered, hoarsely, "Tony, it—can't be you?"

"It's the girl you have asked to marry, Paul," replied the girl, creeping into his arms. "It is, too, the girl whom you championed when the little maid-of-all-work ran her down in those poky Camberwell rooms you rented. Paul, take me in your arms and and tell me you forgive. You see, I love you. It would break my heart if you put me out of your life simply because I am your cousin, and inherited what should rightly have been yours."

Trembligly Cassany drew her to his breast, to look hungrily down in to the loveliness she upturned in sweet allurement.

"I—I don't understand," said he, faintly. "I loved—a servant."

"You loved the girl of your heart," replied Tony, nestling closely to his breast. "Oh, Paul, can't you understand? You would never have proposed to me. You would never have taken the beastly money if I had come to you in my true guise, so I—I bribed Mrs. Tandy to let me be her niece. I wanted to get friends with you, so—what matters what I thought? I fell in love with you, dear, and thank Heaven you did with me, and—Paul—Paul, won't you put that ring you promised me on my finger? Won't you, dear?"

There was no resisting the appeal in the eyes she raised to his. He was, after all, very much a man before the lure of those lips upturned towards his own. With a half-sob, Cassany crushed her to him, kissing her passionately on the scarlet of her mouth.

"Tony," he cried, happily, "my little Tony! You will be always that to me."

"Which is just as it should be" she smiled, flushing furiously. "Antonio is my second name. I never fibbed, you see, for you never asked me what my first was, and Browne, well, there are so many Brownes in the world, are there not, dearest?"

Smiling through her tears, she held out her hand towards him.

"The ring," she whispered, softly. "Won't you slip it on, Paul?"

Cassany flushed as he drew it from the depths of his waistcoat pocket.

"It is such a poor thing," he replied shamefacedly, "so poor a thing for a rich woman like yourself to receive."

"Poor?" she echoed, smiling, as he passed it over the proffered finger. "It is the emblem of your love, my darling—the most precious I could ever wear."

Tremblingly she raised it to her lips, then, as Cassany drew her closely to him, burst into a storm of happy sobs.

For such is the way of women in their happiness,

THE END

THE PERSONALLY CONDUCTED COOK.

[Written after reading "Humanity on a Hillside" in the *Daily News and Leader*.]

Hard by Lake Cwmystradlyn's marge,
Wherever be that stretch of water,
The Chancellor now roams at large,
With him his wife and little daughter:
A picture certain to enthuse
The readers of the *Daily News*.

He squats upon his native sward,
Where three small tents his camp comprises,
And 'neath the shelter they afford
He caters and philosophises;
And when by chance the canvas slacks
He nails it down with single tacks.

Cries he, "Of mansions I've no hopes,
But scorning e'en a rose-clad cottage
On Moel Hebog's purple slopes
I mean to make a mess of pottage:
The task no difficulty brings,
I've made a mess of lots of thigs."

A meal well cooked and fit to eat
Is necessary for digestion,
And so he pilfers neighbours' peat
(His view of the agrarian question),
And slips it in a sack, though not
The sack which he so nearly got.

And if an egg should be required
No words about it will he bandy,
For recently it has transpired
That someone else's roost lies handy;
And proud indeed must be the hen
He requisitions there and then.

He is not of the sort that fears
His nimble fingers to be soiling
And so he pares the spuds and peers
Over the progress of their boiling;
Which shows that the potato's lot
Like Britain's is to go to pot.

A stove he also has which he
Manipulates like no beginner,
Although last night there seemed to be
A taste of oil about the dinner.
He laughs, "That's better than, I trow,
The tang of wireless anyhow."

But one thing galls: although the stove's
Impatient to obey his wishes
He cannot add unto the loaves
Their proper complement of fishes:
The stormy petrel groans, for he's
Nobody if there's not a breeze.

And so remote from strain and strife,
With sauce enough for any diet,
He leads a culinary life
Amid the hillside's calm and quiet;
And when there's nothing else to do
He cooks a few statistics too.

Oh Moel Hebog, grip him hard,
Oh Cwmystradlyn, grasp him tightly,
And gain a place in our regard
That's not to be regarded lightly.
Dear Chancellor, 'twere cleverer far
To stay for ever where you are.

Mostyn T. Pigott.—(In the *World*.)

GIRAFFES.

A NATURAL HISTORY STUDY.

Large animals of weird form roamed the spacious places of the world in long past ages and their fossil remains cropping out from time to time make us wonder whether the human race that was contemporary with the ichthyausaurus and his like may not have differed as much from ourselves as these ancient animals do from those of our own. But here we are now a quite satisfactory race inhabiting the earth and yet we have among modern quadrupeds the giraffe, as curious a beast as any whose petrified bones are stored in museums. A writer on Zoological matters in the *Times* discusses this phenomenal creature, his structure, the faults and foibles of his gentle character and his very great beauty. We know that he was once as mythical a being in the minds of untravelled men—and they were the great majority—as the sea-serpent is now. Until a giraffe, under the title of camelopard, came to England as a gift from the Pasha of Egypt, complete scepticism as to its existence reigned in England. One had been sent to Lorenyd the Magnificent in the 15th century and though it walked at large in the streets of Florence and ate with grace the cakes offered it from the balconies of the houses, those who did not see the strange sight would not believe in it; for Florence was as far from England as India is now. But when, in 1827, one of four giraffes, generously sent to different European capitals by the Sultan, reached London, there could be no more doubting and the giraffe was accepted as a reality. This specimen did not live long unfortunately, but before scepticism had time to intervene again, the Zoological Society managed in 1836, through M. Thibant to get over to London four Giraffes, and though no such person as the versatile Winston Churchill could then have ruled the waves, the Admiralty extended its protection to the giraffes *en route* and they came safe to hand.

These four lived for many years apparently quite happily in captivity and reared no less than nineteen descendants so that the Zoological Gardens were well furnished with giraffes for a long period. In 1892 the last of this family died and for ten years London had none. But now again there are five in Regents Park and as they are healthy and content they should in time add to what is already the best collection of giraffes in the world—at least in captivity. This is the more important as, in its wild state, there is some fear that the animal may go under in the struggle with civilisation. It would be a terrible pity, for the beauty, grace, and dignity of the giraffe are great and its harmless character does not make him the enemy of man. Sir Cornwallis Harris having seen a troop of these wonderful animals for the first time, admired them and admitted that it was a marvellous sight; yet this sportsman before he could bring down his first giraffe had to fire seventeen shots into the poor beast, so thick is the hide. Modern weapons are more powerful, and are being exercised on these fine beasts. Among themselves giraffes fight, after a curious and effective fashion. They use their heads as fails, swinging them sideways and striking their opponents with considerable force. They can kick, and kick hard, with their hind feet, and stamp with their fore feet. But they are not really fighters and are killed and eaten by both the lion and the leopard, not often certainly, for the giraffe can keep out of the way of these beasts of prey, being able to do without water much longer, and therefore living generally in wild waste places. He is also fleet of foot—the Arab name for him is "the one who goes swiftly"—and can elude his enemies. Mr. F. G. Aflalo asserts that the giraffe, to escape the lion, dashes through forests where he cannot be pursued by his enemy. Some hunters take advantage of the fact discovered by Sir Francis Galton, that the giraffe is short-sighted in the dusk and choose that time to approach on foot and shoot him. But in the day he can see far with those luminous eyes of his and being eighteen feet or more above his surroundings he being so tall can survey miles of circumference and be ready to fly if necessary.

When a troop of giraffes are feeding a sentinel is posted on a high hill and from there looking very like a great bare tree trunk, he signals the approach of danger. The writer in the *Times* reads into the languar of the giraffe's ordinary movements a proof that he is horribly bored, that with his head so remarkably in the air, he is cut off from the pleasures of the common herd, can with difficulty even stoop to have a drink. Fortunately he is seldom thirsty and is therefore not often troubled looking for a well or a river at inconvenient levels. This long neck of his has, as far as we can see, only one advantage that of giving the giraffe command of a wide view for it is far too easily fractured. Mr. Hagenbeck knows this, for he found one sad morning that three of his valuable animals had broken their necks in the night how no one could tell but presumably in a wild mid-night romp. For those who insist on hunting this beautiful creature, in spite of his most pathetic and speaking eyes, we learn that one plan is to stalk him until within two hundred yards, and then when the quarry realises that he is pursued to rush him at top speed, If allowed to choose his own pace, the giraffe could tire out the stoutest horse. The poor thing is so easily disheartened that one has been known to drop dead from sheer distress when closely pressed. The Arabs who prize the flesh of the giraffe hamstring and capture him. This is not quite as bad as the Boers who kill the animal for his hide from which they make the powerful sjambok. It is to be hoped that whether for sport, food or whip, slaughter of this wonderful and beautiful quadruped will cease that he will be allowed to go his stately way unharmed through what is left of the wild of his native habitat. He has no voices of his own to raise in his defence, for strange to say he is the only mammal which utters no sound of either pleasure, fear or pain. It is cruel to pursue and kill so gentle a being that preys on no other animal, and destroys nothing in nature.

THE VOICE OF THE CRITIC.

'Tis the voice of the critic,
I hear him complain.

One does not need to go far to hear the critic. He is aboard in the land to an extent which belies the somewhat libellous map of Great Britain published on our front page this week. This page shows some of the things he is saying.

NORMAN ANGELL WANTS FURTHER INFORMATION.

Mr. Norman Angell makes a brisk retort to a writer, "Englishman," in the *Daily Mail*, who says:—

"The warfare of to-day, infinitely complicated by science, is still obedient to the customs of chivalry. Even though the machinery be changed there is still room on the battlefield for the ancient heroism. War, in brief, is the beneficent mother of the virtues, now as always. Selflessness, devotion, patriotism, bravery—these are the qualities cherished and enhanced by war."

"Perhaps," replies Mr. Norman Angell, "in a future article 'Englishman' will illustrate this thesis by the wars now closing in the Near East and take as his text the despatches of your own very able correspondents in the Balkans; or the official documents issued by the various Government concerned—by the Turk, concerning the conduct of the Allies or the Allies concerning that of the Turk, or the Allies individually concerning each other, or by every impartial observer concerning the whole lot.

"Your readers would, I am sure, be interested to know how the facts there revealed display these very military and warlike peoples—subject beyond all other in Europe, in our time, to the elevating influences of war—as free from greed and selfishness (especially at the moment of victory); faithful to their treaty obligations and bonded word; loyal to comrades in arms; 'soft in their manners'; scrupulous in their chivalrous obedience to other rules than those which control the beasts of the field.'

"Such a demonstration would be the more interesting because your contributor tells us that

"The worst fault of the peacemongers is hypocrisy. They lie to themselves as well as to others."

And he could show us how much superior to the peacemongers are the war makers and the war defenders in this respect."

G. K. CHESTERTON ON THE CAPITALIST

"The essential mark of Capitalism that which makes it Capitalism, is that it is the one and "only form of human inequality that is not based on any idea of personal superiority," writes G. K. Chesterton in the "Daily Herald." "All other ways of ruling men, all other ways even of bamboozling or oppressing them, had some shadowy idea that the man on top 'knew' more than the man below. The prophet had spoken with God, the priest had consulted the oracles, the king, had been brought up to be a king the knight had won his spurs. the schoolmaster had taken his degree.

"Above all, in the time of the old workmen, the word Master meant Master-Workman. That is, Master of Arts. If you were appreciated to a brassworker, let us say, your master might come like any Turk and bang you most severely. But he banged brass as well: the capitalist only professes to bang you. He is not a master at all, but an employer.

"It is not merely a frequent fault in Capitalism, it is the whole point of Capitalism that "the capitalist is not the man who can do the thing. The capitalist is the man who can afford the thing." If a coalowner knows anything about coal it is accidental, as his knowing about Catullus. If a capitalist, financing a building scheme, is interested in architecture it is as private a taste as if it were archery. It is no part of the theory or practice of Capitalism.

MR. CHESTERTON AND THE PUBLISHER.

"I take my own trade of writing books as a working example" adds Mr. Chesterton. "Publishers have treated me very well as a rule; but the notion that the publisher is a business man who spots the book that will sell is a pure myth: a mere ignorance of the facts of modern life. Even when the publisher happens himself to be a man of taste and reading, the books are practically selected for publication by a literary man, like the men who write them. A publisher is simply a man who can afford to bind a book in cloth; just as a nigger driver was simply a man who could afford to bind a man in chains But neither of them has any of the old intelligent idea of authority, as it existed in the 'binding' of an apprentice. For that purpose it is necessary that the master should teach something. And our capitalists not only have nothing to teach, but have not the intelligence to learn."

DR. FIGGIS AND THE ELGENIC IDEAL

Dr. Neville Figgis, speaking of the tendency known as Eugenics, said: "It has this merit—it testifies to a profound dissatisfaction with the race of man as it now is, and a belief that it cannot be bettered if things go on as they are. The world, in fact, is a 'city of destruction' unless something or other happens to save it. Of course I am not so foolish as to claim that the people who are sharing in these movements are Christian even in sentiment, but they all share characteristic with evangelical religion. They have given up the 'natural man' They do not believe that he will progress inevitably. All think that there is something radically wrong with things as they are, and that this corruption is something more than the result of outside circumstance—that it is rooted in human nature All desire new worlds for old; they look not only for an improvement in one individual, but for the definite production of a family of noble bearing, heroic resolve, able to do and to endure, always ready to sacrifice immediate pleasure for that ideal of manly splendour inherent in the race."

BISHOP FRODSHAM ON FREE AND EASY HOSPITALITY.

"It is happily becoming much more the custom for people in society to go out of their way to be civil to Antipodeans," writes Bishop Frodsham in the "Post." "This is chiefly due to a sincere desire to draw together the threads of humanity into the loom, of Empire. It is also due to an equally sincere wish to make a return for the warm welcomes many have received during their travels. It falls out, therefore, that some Antipodeans, among others, are invited to social functions to which they would probably never receive the "entree" but for the fact of their residence outside England.

"This is excellent, but "the free and easy' way of conducting such social functions does not a little to destory the excellent purpose which is their raison d'etre." After the guests have been received, and have shaken hands with their host and hostess, generally they are left to wander about like lost souls. This state of affairs is no hardship to 'society' who chatter together in contentment, but a more punctilious regard to ceremony would have shown far more real cordiality to strangers."

AN AMERICAN TO JOHN BULL.

An optimistic American tells John Bull in the "Pall Mall" to beware of his own pessimists.

"For ten years I have followed with the utmost fidelity all your important papers and periodicals, and for ten years they have been informing me, with every violence of rhetoric, that England is proceeding with the speed of a meteor to the demnition bow-wows. Even allowing for the very famous glooms of your climate, for the proverbial pessimism of the British kidney, and for the intense political hatreds that cloud your mirrors of the truth, the startling unanimity and fervour of these acknowledgments of ruin carried conviction.

"Only yesterday I read in one of your important daily papers still another letter from an earnest subscriber solemnly calling upon someone, it mattered little whom, to save the country in the narrow margin of time there is left. For ten years I had been taking these things seriously, but I had only to set foot in London for the first time to see what a gigantic piece of foolery this is.

"The one strong, steady, predominant, unflickering impression that I carry away from your country is of the enormous vitality of your people."

SIMPLICITY IN FRANCE.

"After some weeks passed lately in one of the old and poorer aristocratic families of France, I am struck with the far greater simplicity of the life led as compared with that of many of the same status and means in this country. I mean that they are happy and contended with less—less clothes, less in the way of table appointments, less plate, etc., and consequently, with fewer servants. They appear, too, to have no desire or need for that general "entourage" of books, ornaments, nicknacks, and the accumulation of things with which we, perhaps rather uselessly, surround ourselves, and which go to make what is to us 'home.' There is no room for such things in the house in my mind, and the need for them does not seem to exist. The "menage" is simplicity itself," says a "Middle-class Englishwoman," in the *Post*.

BE POSITIVE, NOT NEGATIVE.

"Ought not health to be as positive as virtue, and as potent in its manifold activities, and do we not commit a grievous wrong against our body and our soul in thinking otherwise," says the "Nation."

"For in treating sin, misery, and disease as positives, but goodness, happiness, and health as negatives, we are ouilty, not merely of confused thought, but of a thoroughly unsound economy of life."

TIME FLIES.

The Goodleys have a sailor son who, on one occasion, brought home a parrot for the amusement and enlightenment of the family. They kept it for the sake of the donor—on no other account would it have been given house room. Of course it was a perfectly respectable bird—occasionally—but on Sunday evenings, when young Mr. Saintly paid his regular visit, it was deemed advisable to cover Polly with a cloth.

Recently, however, Mr. S. took advantage of the half-holiday accruing to him through the Shops Act and made an extra call on the Wednesday. As he was ushered in Miss Mary Goodley dexterously threw the cloth over Polly's cage.

Greetings over, there ensued the usual awkward pause, which was broken by a squeak from the covered cage.

"Well, I'll be everlastingly blessed," said Polly, "this has been a thundering short week!"

RUNNING AND BUTTING.

William Jennings Bryan on ce visited Cornell University, and while being entertained to dinner by a prominent member of the legal fraternity, he told the following story:—

"Once out in Nebraska, I went to protest against my real estate assessment, and one of the things of which I particularly complained was assessing a goat at twenty-five dollars. I claimed that a goat was not real property in the legal sense of the word, and should not be assessed. One of the assessors, a very pleasant-faced old man, very obligingly said that I could go upstairs with him, and together we would look over the rules and regulations, and see what could be done.

"We looked over the rules, and finally the old man asked:—

"'Does your goat run loose on this road?'

"'Well, sometimes,' said I, wondering what the penalty was for that dreadful offence.

"'Does he butt?' again queried the old man.

"'Yes,' I answered, 'he butts.'

"'Well,' said the old man, looking at me, 'this rule says tax all property running and abutting on the highway. I don't see that I can do anything for you. Good day, sir.'"

EBENEZER'S SHADOW.

After the second waltz they never parted. Right through the dance of the Village Pump Society, they clung together, alternately dancing and sitting out the merry numbers. He was in the seventh heaven of delight with his new found friend, and she was no whit less pleased. The one fly in the ointment or rift in the cloud of happiness was a mysterious stranger who followed the couple wherever they went, and seemed to be doing his best all the evening to mimic a shadow.

At last Ebenezer could stand it no longer. He turned upon Evangeline an inquiring look.

"Who is he?" he whispered hoarsely. "And why does he follow us about so?"

The lady was perfectly calm and collected.

"Him?" she ejaculated. "Him? Oh, he's the Johnnie who bought me my ticket of admission."

GRAVEL AND STONE.

Uric acid sand and gravel are the most common causes of urinary stoppage, the frequent urination, inflammation of too bladder and stone.

Uric acid sand is the sediment seen in the water after it has been standing for some hours. It is composed of solids which the urine has been unable to hold in solution.

This mischievous acid has different effects in different cases. It may keep the bladder in a constantly irritated state so that there is a desire to empty the bladder every half-hour or so day and night. In other patients the sediment collects in the urinary channels and clogs them up, so that there is great difficulty and pain in relieving the bladder, or there may be a total stoppage for many hours. Sediment often makes the urine acid and scalding, leaving a raw and burning sensation in the urinary canals.

STONE. A patient may suffer with gravel for years without a stone forming, but there is always that danger, and nothing is more agonising than the sharp, tearing pain of the stone passing from the kidney to the bladder (renal colic). The sufferer sweats with pain, trembles, vomits, and cries out with acute pain in the back.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills make the urinary system act freely, and this washes out the offending deposits and stones, leaving the kidneys and urinary system cleansed and active. An essential feature of the treatment is to drink plenty of water.

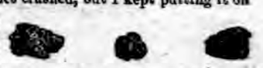
THREE STONES REMOVED BY DOAN'S PILLS.

"No one but myself knows what I have gone through with stone," says Mr. T. J. Leech, of 13, Lypiatt Street, Cheltenham, England. "I have had three stones removed by operations—one in 1890—another in 1894—and a third in 1900. I am sending you one of these stones to give you an idea of their size." (*See Illustration.*)

Stone (exact size) removed by an operation.

"Recently the symptoms of stone again appeared. The flow from the kidneys was irregular and most painful; there was a lot of gravel, and I had fearful pains in my back—if I tried to stoop a sharp pain darted through me.

"I again sought medical advice, and was recommended to go into a hospital to have the stones crushed, but I kept putting it off until I met a friend who urged me to try



Three Stones (exact size) removed me to without an operation by Doan's Pills

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had spent so many pounds on medical treatment and other things before, that I ridiculed he idea of Doan's Pills doing me any good. But my friend was so persistent that I got a box of the Pills, and to my surprise they relieved me from the first. In course of time they brought away the three other stones I am sending you (*see illustration*); after that the water cleared and passed without difficulty, and I got rid of the pain in my back.

"But for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I should certainly have undergone another operation to have these three stones removed.

"I feel very grateful to Doan's Pills for the relief they have brought me. I was dubious about them at first, but now no one could believe in them more than I do."

(Signed) "T. J. LEECH."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

Say "I Will."

Say "I will get rid of this Rheumatism—I will stop this terrible pain—I will be well and strong, able to work and able to enjoy life."

Then go to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

If a substitute is offered, say "I will have the genuine Little's Oriental Balm."

Accept no other you can't afford to trifle with inferior imitations when Rheumatic pains are racking your body and making life a feverish nightmare.

This miraculous cure is sold at Re 1 per bottle. Isn't it worth a good many times Re 1 to be free from torment without aches or pains of any kind? Remember the name—Little's Oriental Balm. It cures Rheumatism. It is the best remedy for all aches and pains. A vast multitude of sufferers have used it—have been cured. You can be cured. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

EW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

THE CATFISH.—By Charles Marriot (Hurst and Blackett)—The North sea fishermen found that, when they brought fish into harbour in the holds of their vessels, these fish arrived in a limp, flabby, and soft condition, unless in each tank along with the cod they placed one catfish. The cod then through some queer disturbing element in the catfish came to market fresh, firm and wholesome. So are there men and women who through some stinging astringent quality in their natures keep others from falling beneath their best form. "They introduce into life the queer, unpleasant disturbing touch of the kingdom of heaven." Mary Festing was as George Tracy's Catfish. George is an extraordinarily interesting study of the most elusive and subtle temperament. It is just such a piece of delicate analysis as one might find in a book of Mr. Henry James, but without Mr. James's irritating obscurity and mystification for mystification sake. Mr. Marriott is never wilfully obscure. With wonderful sympathy and understanding he puts himself inside the mind of a child and school boy, suffers the childish "blank-misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not realised," lets himself become almost commonplace and normal at the growing school boy stage, and gropes once more with the sensitive man's eager curiosity among those mysteries "those obstinate questionings of sense and outward things, fallings from him, vanishings" against which his queer nature was always bringing him up. When Mr. Marriott mystifies and eludes us, it is because his hero George is finding the world mysterious and elusive. Mr. Marriott does no view George from the outside. He is George. The story is told from the inside. It is impressionist painting not the record of some one who watched George from without. Thus when George is an inarticulate child, Mr. Marriott never allows himself to lose that nice long illuminating word. He becomes instead most artistically inarticulate himself, and it is only later in the book (just as it was later in George's life) that the right word to explain the state of mind is discovered. This is only one instance of the delicacy of Mr. Marriott's work. His most unusual and interesting.

But everything in the book is unusual, George is unusual, his relation to the loved and hated Catfish, Mary, is unusual, the career he carved out for himself as a brilliant purveyor of the goods people really want, a kind of super-shopman, is peculiar too, for George, on the side of him which he would not allow to develop, was a poet, and had been intended by his father to become a poet or artist or scholar, not a shopkeeper. But George had a Platonic Hamlet-like dread of poetry and forced his nature away from its true bent, and away from the only person who understood him, Mary. As a child he had wept tears of rage when described as "a sappy kid." He greatly desired to show only bodily prowess and the usual school boy virtues. He was filled with constant dread lest others should discover that the waterfall spoke to him, and that he really adored books, even books of poetry. The trying part about Mary was that, though he had never betrayed himself in her presence, she seemed to know all about the poetical and contemptible side of him. So he shunned Mary, on the same grounds as he afterwards declined to go to Oxford, and chose rather to enter his father's bank. In the bank as at school and everywhere he showed great ability and a real interest in the work until he got the hang of it, and then his interest somehow mysteriously dropped. It was just the same at cricket. He was alternately the hope and despair of his Captain. At first he would greatly distinguish himself. He was the man who could bat with his head. But the moment he got the hang of the bowling it was all up. He seemed to think cricket a sort of Euclid. "You can see him saying to himself 'Q. E. D.,' and next moment it is "Nunc Dimittis and out he comes grinning all over." Out of banking he came too, as soon as he had got the hang of that. In the rapid development of business methods from the old ways of commerce to modern high finance, mere banking seemed too easy, too much like holding a fort in the rear while there was skirmishing to be done in the van. So George shocked all his neighbours and friends by determining to develop a new kind of shop in which the present waste of allowing artists and artizans to make things they do not like making for people to buy who do not really want to buy them should be as far as possible eliminated. This new shop or new style of distribution was a huge success though the money profit was not its chief value to George. He falls deeply in love with and marries a magnificent girl who makes him gloriously, radiantly happy. And all the time there is the central George, the George who belonged to something finer in him that he had ever yet achieved and to Mary. Mary, too, marries in despair that he had never even guessed her love, and only on one last splendid day, the day before she dies, do these two at last talk face to face. "He knew then that he might have kissed her. She would have acquiesed, but she would have been a little disappointed at his thinking it necessary." It is as difficult to convey an idea of the fine quality of Mr. Marriott's work as to describe the touch of a pianist, or the tone of a moving voice. His method is suggestive and stimulating because he writes between the lines as well as on the lines. It has the same piquancy as the conversation between two mutually attracted reticent people. It would be nice to know just what the other meant, but to ask would be to spoil it all.

"RHESUS"—A play of Euripides translated into English verse by Gilbert Murrey, D. Litt (pub. George and Allen, Co.,). Professor Gilbert Murray by his so potent art can call spirits from the vasty deep and summon the elves of mountains, brooks and standing lakes. Better still he can summon men and women out of the "dark backward and abysm of time" and can give them once more life and the power to move us to our depths. He is a magician, a second Prospero and has released a second Ariel, the spirit of Greek lyric verse, from its prison of dead words. It is a wonderful achievement. Even scholars scarcely realised the moving, magical quality of many of the Greek choral odes till Dr. Murray translated them into English as musical and at least—perhaps just a little more—moving. We hardly know for which of his gifts to thank him most, for his songs, or for his resuscitated men and women, his Electra, Media, Hippolytus and Iphigenois, Perhaps the lyrics are the greater boon, for their fugitive beauty is more likely to be missed by us than are the lines of the characters so sharply drawn by Euripides. We seem to have been waiting a long time for Professor Murray's rendering of the Sea Wind Chorus in the *Hekabe* and for Ion's exquisite hailing of the dawn in the play of that name. But Prospero-like Dr. Murray will not be hustled even by his own swift exquisite Ariel. There is something teasing and perverse about him. Because we have set our hearts on the *Ion*, the *Hercules Furens* and the *Iphigeneia Aulidensis*, he will give us instead a semi-comic pro-satyric play the *Rhesus*, a play of which the date and authorship are unknown, though it is attributed to Euripides and probably belongs to the fifth century. Could anything be more annoying? We are glad to have the *Rhesus*, but there are probably not half a dozen among the thousands who buy up edition after edition of Professor Murray's translations who would not have selected almost any other play in preference to it.

Still here it is, with its curious half-comic atmosphere, its man wolf crawling away into the darkness, its half-divine hero, child of the death, giving river and the muse of the mountains, its thrilling half farcical scene where the spy Odysseus is caught and before his captors. Rhesus is one of the doomed heroes of a vanquished race, but like King Arthur he does not quite die but in a far land keeps watch over his people and in the hour of their greatest need will return to them once more. His legend seems like the story of his own Thracian mountaineers, "men strong, stormy and chivalrous, terrible in onset, who somehow in the end melted away before the still and persistent courage of a civilised Greek city." The most beautiful lines of the play fall oddly enough in a very realistic scene where the grumbling guards are sleepily changing watch. It is almost dawn but still the nightingale is mournfully crying for her dead Sun Itys.

"Nay hearken! Again she is crying
Where death lades Simois falls,
Of the face of dead Itys that stunned her
Of grief grown to music and wonder
Most changful and old and undying
The nightingale calls."

That is the real Euripidean touch as we have grown accustomed to having it transmitted to us through Gilbert Murray. Very like Euripides, too, is the queer ending of a martial play in the picture of a solitary mother clasping her dead son, and the companion picture of the passing out of a gallant army to certain defeat. The Trojans sally forth under Hector, their rash and noble leader, not to victory but with this for their battle cry. "That men may conquer ere they die." If the pathetic "they ere die" is only very slightly inflicated by a quivering optative in the Greek, that is just where Dr. Murray comes in. He lightens the effects for our duller ears and points out the nuances which we unaided might miss. He is perhaps just on that account the greatest of the many able modern translators; Others write admirable translations but Dr. Murray writes poems that haunt the memory.

"SINISTER STREET":—By Compton Mackenzie (Martin Secker). This is the symbolic title of what is intended to be the first volume of two, or it may be three, all of them dealing with the the emotional experiences of a particularly uninteresting hero. Mr. Compton Mackenzi is a clever man—rather too clever, sometimes, for his reader's comfort—but his sense of humour is just not keen enough to keep such a detailed study of a temperament from being wearisome to any but a student of neuropathy. Had it been keener, too, he might have avoided the vaguely unpleasant pseudo-reticence with which certain episodes are treated, and have realized that what is a natural side-allusion when made in French becomes a hinted nastiness in English. However, Mr. Compton Mackenzie has a distinctive talent, a sense of style, and a right to use both as he likes, the more especially as he has proven his ability to attract and hold the public. "Sinister Street" is a triumph of memory. If you are a man it will take you right back to your own childhood, your own boyhood, your own adolescence, and your own early manhood. The more that you have in you of the artist, particularly of the writer, the more you will appreciate the extremely minute analysis of the physical and mental emotions that contributed to the development of Micheal Fane; but every man will find something of his early days in the book. "How do you do it?" I said to Mr. Mackenzie. "Most of us can remember a good deal about nursery days and still more about schooldays: but you appear to have forgetten nothing." "I suppose it is just a gift," he replied, lolling back in a big chair, with his legs over the arm, and playing with a lighted pipe rather than smoking it. (That is an undergraduate trick. There is a lot of the undergraduate in Mr. Mackenize.) "I seem to be able to project myself into the past at will. Many people, no doubt, can do that, but they can't write. I can write." There is not the slightest doubt that he can write. He is a writer born. If he had time he would like to take the entire business of life on this planet and reduce it to the written word. Not only has he the whole dictionary at his command, but he has the dexterity of the accomplished conjurer in making the words do what he will with them. He is a novelist, first and last. He writes subjectively, not objectively. The dramatist writes the scene as it happened; the novelist *describes* the scene as it happened, and the subjective novelist describes it according to the effect it produced upon himself.

That is Mr. Compton Mackenzie's method, as it is the method of Mr. Thomas Hardy and Mr. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett. It is quite distinct from the method of Dickens and Thackeray and Meredith and Stevenson, all of whom would have written first-class plays if they had given twenty years of their lives to the study of the stage in all its bearings.

You remember the ballet girl in "Carnival"? Mr. Mackenzie told me that he was asked by Mr. Pelissier to write the book of a revue for the Alhambra. He wrote it, and turned the knowledge thus acquired into "Carnival." The success of the book set him on the road that he was destined to travel—lucky young man? The printed page was open to him—thousands of them. He set to work on "Sinister Street" with no particular scheme or plot in his head. He just wrote and wrote of everything that he had experienced from the age of three or thereabouts. He wrote of his infancy in London, of his going to a "dame's school" of his life at St. James's, of his masters of his schoolmates; you must read the book and see for yourself how marvellously he can "project himself" into the past; although you must not, of course, identify him entirely with Michael Fane,

Mr. Compton Mackenzie is about thirty years of age, clean-shaven, with thin lips and long hair. He parts his hair in the middle, and then lets it take its chance—much after the style of Mr. Granville Barker.

For the rest, he is married, and he grows tulips in the Isle of Capri.

"THE VALIANTS OF VIRGINIA":—By Hallie Erminie Rives (Mrs. Post Wheeler), (Mills and Boon, Ltd., 6s.). The mammoth Valiant Corporation began to sink, and the son of the man who had established it gave up practically all he possessed in order to avert disaster. In making this voluntary sacrifice, John Valiant lost a fortune, but found his own soul. A few more years of society dandyism would have rendered him a worse wreck than the Corporation. Now, left without resources, except a house and grounds in Virginia, which had been transferred to him by his dead father, he determined to leave the old life behind, and start a new career: The sane and healthy influences of the country soon convinced Valiant that his true happiness lay far from feverish New York. Moreover, in Shirley Dandridge he met a girl who was not only gloriously beautiful but natural and unspoiled. The mother of Shirley, long years before, had been the innocent cause of a duel in which John Valiant's father had killed another man. From this tragedy of the past spring many new and exciting events, in all of which Valiant plays a manly part. Glowing with warmth and colour, and charged with the spirit of old romance, "The Valiants of Virginia" is a book standing prominently out among modern fiction.

"LOVE'S SENTINEL":—By Florence Warden (John Long, Ltd., 6s.). To gratify the whim of an old friend who is lying at the point of death, Grey Redgrave, Vicar of Barthwaite, consents to marry the widowed daughter of the dying man, despite the fact that he is in love with Harriet Carr, the friend and companion of his future bride. A union brought about in such preposterous circumstances is naturally a complete failure. Madeline is a selfish, indolent woman, who loves to pose as an invalid, and to be waited upon hand and foot. She sinsist, for the sake of her own ease and comfort, upon Harrie remaining in the house; and the latter agreed, although both women know with whom Redgrave is actually in love. Presently Madeline's first husband—supposed to be dead, but obviously very much alive—appears on the scene, and begins to levy blackmail. As a result of his secret goings and comings, all sort of scandals, in which Harriet's good name is involved, become rife. Then a murder occurs, and brings to a dramatic close a story with an improbable plot, but excellent after the manner of the novelette, a fact which will commend it to many.

"THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE:"—By Mr. J. M. Neale's. This is an interesting addition to the Fictional Section of Messrs. Dent. The Author was the most inspired commentator we have had on the Book of Psalms, and one of the finest translators who have essayed the poems and hymns of the Greek Liturgy. A Literary & Historical Atlas of Africa & Australasia constitutes the fifth volume in the Everyman Atlases, the whole of which form a guide and gazetteer to these vast regions of Greater Britain and the related colonies of the other powers. The issues also includes:—Dostoieffsky's "Letters from the Underworld and Other Tales," Balzac's "Lost Illusions," "Aesop's and other Fables," Swedenborg's "Divine Providence," Ibsen's "The Pretenders," &, Rousseau's "The Social Contract & Other Essays.' Russell's "Life of Gladstone," Hahnemann's "The Organon of the Rational Art of Healing," and "Madame Calderon de la Barca's "Life in Mexico." The Publishers announce that January will see the issue of still a further forty bringing the total number to over 700. Included in this new forty will be:—Barrow's "Gypsies in Spain," "A Volume of Children's Poems," "Anthology of English Poetry," Seebohm's "Oxford Reformers;" "Livingstone's Travels," "Walt Whitman, Vol. 2, Dostoieffsky's "The Idiot," "Livy," Vols. 2 & 3, Victorian Comedies.

"THE GOVERNOR OF ENGLAND":—By Miss Marjorie Boven. (Messrs Methuen) The author has taken great pains to give as faithful representation of the Great Protector as possible, and to represent him as he was in every way. The history of Oliver Cromwell is carried from his farm near St. Ives to his deathbed, and the whole tragedy of the Civil War is played in these pages.

"WHAT IS LOVE?":—By David Lisle. (Messrs Methuen) In this novel Mr. Lisle displays remarkable knowledge of behind-the-scenes life on the Paris stage in his delineation of 'La Belle Geroma's' character and career. The heroine of the story is the daughter of Miles Dering and Violet Milford, who were the principal characters in Mr. Lisle's previous novel "A Painter Of Souls."

"THE TWO KISSES":—By Oliver Onions (Messrs Methuen.) Of the two kisses in this story, one was given to Amory Towers, Bohemian and artist; and the other was given by her. The position of women in the Arts to-day receives some consideration in the book, which may be described as a comedy. It contains the history of a very modern courtship indeed.

"THE WHITE THREAD":—By Robert Hallifax (Messrs Methuen.) The book is a novel which concerns with adventures of Tilly Westaway, a lovable human little heroine with her secret maternal longings and her desire to put everything right for everybody.

"TIDE MARKS"—By Miss Margaret Westrup (Messrs Methuen.) This is yet another of the many recent novels which have Cornwall for a background. The heroine is the child of a gipsy mother and an ascetic poet, and the theme of the story is the wilful avoidance of love by this girl.

"ABDUL-HAMID'S DAUGHTER":—By Miss Grace Ellison. (Messrs Methuen) This book is an intimate description of the life and adventures of a daughter of the famous Sultan. The author's last book "A Turkish Woman's European Impressions", was a great success.

"HOW TO PLAY GOLF":—By Mr. Harry Vardon popopular book (Messrs Methuen.) In this volume which is a cheap edition 2s. 6ds. net at the famous golf champion summarises all the advances made in the Royal and Ancient Game since the publication of 'The Complete Golfer'. The push-shot and play in the wind come in for special attention.

"WILLIAM OF GERMANY":—By Dr. Stanley Shaw. (Messrs Methuen). This book is a record of the reigning German Emperor's life and of the most interesting and important events in the world's history, so far as they relate to the Emperor and his Empire, during the last fifty years. Special chapters are devoted to the Emperor's Court, to his relations to Art and Religion, and to the Emperor as he appears to-day.

"VOLUME OF POEMS":—By Mr. D. H. S. Nicholson. (Messrs Methuen). This book is divided into two parts, of which the first is concerned in the main with Nature in some of the aspects in which it is most closely related to man. The second part is given to poems on the search of the spirit, and those things which influence it.

"THE GOLDEN SILENCE."—By Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. Messrs Methuen are adding to their series of Two Shilling Novels this exciting novel, in which the authors travel as far afield as Algiers and the desert behind, where the reader follows the hero and the heroine, and the handsome Arab into whose power she has for the moment fallen.

GENERAL.

The novelists have been hard at work this summer, and the book season which opens next week promise to be of exceptional interest. It has become by now a recognised habit of the better known and more serious writers to produce one book a year, and this generally appears in the published lists for September.

Mr. Robert Hichens's clever study of the effect of an ambitious girl on an unambitious man is certainly a good year's work. It is called "The way of Ambition," and will be much discussed. With his usual sense of the dramatic, Mr. Hall Caine led off before anybody else with "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." Sir Gilbert Parkers's new achievement deals with the South African War. Mr. Pett Ridge's "The Remington Sentence" is a clever study of a leisured country family condemned to earn a living in London.

LONGER NOVELS.

Novels still run to length— the taste started a few years ago by Mr. William de Morgan and Mr. Arnold Bennett. In the breezy days of Mr. Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" and Mr. Henry Seton Merriman seventy or eighty thousand words was the average length of a novel. Nowadays 120,000 words is by no means uncommon.

The younger novelists love detail and plenty of it. One of the ablest of them, Mr. Compton Mackenzie, apologises for the length of his "Sinister Street," which appears next Monday. "I really couldn't do the thing shorter," he says, and yet "Sinister Street" is only half the story of its hero. Mr. Arnold Bennett, master of detail, returns to his lighter vein. In "The Regent," also out next week, he takes the comic hero of "The Card" (of the Five Towns) to London to build and run a theatre. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has a novel shortly to appear and "George A. Birmingham" has made a story out of "General John Regan," and has dedicated it to Mr. Hawtrey, who produced the successful play. One, of the "best sellers" of to-day, is Miss Braddon's clever son, Mr. W. B. Maxwell. His new novel is called "The Devil's Garden." Mr. A.E.W. Mason's. "Witness for the Defence" is due Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "Poison Belt" is already out, and Mr. Dion Calthrop announces a book with the charming title, "A Trap to Catch a Dream." The output of novels is rapidly increasing. The present season bids fair to constitute a record, and it is the age of the young author. Writers unheard of ten years ago are now among the "best sellers." The public clearly wants youth.

Messrs. Dent announce a further 12 volumes in their well-known Everyman's Library. These, including the Everyman Encyclopaedia, which in itself occupies 12 volumes, the last two or three of which are on the eve of publication, bring the total number of volumes in the Library to 664. Foremost among the titles of 'the new 12' is an Anthology of the English Essayists, which will embrace some of the early experiments in Essay Writing that appeared even before Montaigue. It will give several from Bacon and the Elizabethans; a few from the 17th Century including Cowley; several from Addison and Steele, and six or seven from Goldsmith. The volume will serve especially to illustrate life and manners from the earliest times right up to date, since a few quite recent Essayists are employed to bring up the rear.

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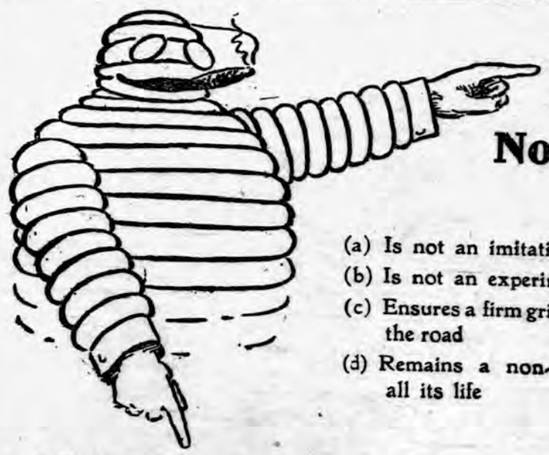

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WOMEN IN PHARMACY.

PAINSTAKING AND CAPABLE.

Less than forty years ago, women were not permitted to join the ranks of pharmacists. For some time there had been women whose desire it was to dispense prescriptions, and so to assist in the healing art, for the calling of pharmacy attracts many girls with an aptitude for study, a special fondness for chemistry, and, above all, that gift—still rare amongst average women—of absolute accuracy. Some of these candidates had applied to the Pharmaceutical Society for leave to qualify, but without success. For some reason the council thought fit to restrict the qualification to men, until on one occasion in the seventies that body of sapient ones was evenly divided on the vexed question, and the then president gave his casting vote in favour of the women. That was indeed an historic decision, and the first lady to avail herself of the new privilege was Miss Isabella Clarke, afterwards Mrs. Clarke Keer.

Since that time women have progressed in matters pharmaceutical. There are over 200 on the register of the society, the average number of candidates to qualify being about fifteen a year. Even with these comparatively small numbers, there is an Association of Women Pharmacists, headed by a most able president, Miss Margaret E. Buchanan, herself the third on the list of successful female students, and who passed her examination in 1886. This lady has done much to further the interests of the members of her sex engaged in the craft of pharmacy.

A WORTHY CRAFT.

It was Micheal Carteighe, for many years president of the society, who described the calling as a craft, because of its being a blend of profession and trade. This point has an important bearing on the question of women chemists. Many girls are desirous of becoming pharmacists, but, as Miss Buchanan explained a few days ago, some of the parents display a false pride in the matter. They cannot bear to think of their daughters being associated with trade or a shop—it is too great a degradation—and in that manner many intelligent and suitable women are deprived of an opportunity to be chemists, and join the ever increasing army of typists and clerks.

Seeing that a special and scientific training is necessary for qualification, pharmacy should surely rank as a profession, although a varying amount of retail trading is necessary for these who go into business on their own account. Very few women up to now have elected to open pharmacies. The majority accept positions as dispensers in hospitals, or work for doctors who supply medicines to their patients. According to the president of the Women Pharmacists, the reason of this is that women are not administrative in character, and do not like to accept financial responsibility. They are timorous of launching out and taking risks, and they fear competition and long hours of business.

MODEST REMUNERATION.

These drawbacks are to be regretted, because there is a reasonable chance of women earning a satisfactory living as trading chemists. Not that the profits attached to the dispensing of medicines reach the fabulously high percentage so glibly talked of by the public. For example, on an 8oz bottle of physic made up from a prescription the average profit is seldom as much as 4d. This is just double the money one gives a shoeblack for his services, occupying two or three minutes. The pharmacist, who holds life and death in his or her hand, is, according to that illustration, not overpaid.

Ladies should be the last people to complain at paying a reasonable fee to their accomplished sisters skilled in the art of dispensing drugs. The profits of the pharmacist pale into insignificance compared with those attached to the selling of hats or dresses, or anything provided by drapers, with the additional disadvantage of there being no periodical remnant sales to clear off old stock. Drugs do not keep in good condition for an indefinite period, and frequently have to be thrown away. Some are soon useless, and crude drugs such as roots, are apt to become worm-eaten or otherwise to deteriorate.

Only certain types of women are fitted for pharmacy. The musical girl is usually unsuitable for the avocation. One of the essentials is a capacity for arithmetic, which is not, as a rule, a favourite subject with women.

MAJOR AND MINOR.

There are to-day some brilliant women in pharmacy. A qualified chemist or pharmacist is not necessarily a pharmaceutical chemist. The former has passed certain examinations, including the minor or qualifying degree indicative of competence, but to claim the latter title it is necessary to face the ordeal of the major examination, which entails a greater knowledge of chemistry, botany, advanced materia medica, and microscopy. Of women pharmacists one in four takes the higher degree, but only one man in ten aspires to the honour. There is, however, a growing tendency amongst women to be satisfied with the qualifying examination.

One of the great objections raised by men against the admission of women into pharmacy was the prospect of serious competition in the way of cheap labour. Young women with comfortable homes, but desirous of earning a little money, would be in a position to work for a smaller wage than men entirely dependent upon the practice of pharmacy for a livelihood. Undoubtedly this fear proved justified for a while, but latterly women have been demanding fair and adequate remuneration for their work. It has been pointed out that [in the smaller institutions, where the despensing had been done by a very elderly or at times incompetent man a young and thoroughly efficient woman has undertaken the work for the same remuneration. A careful inquiry made five years ago showed that the majority of women chemists were paid quite as well as men occupying posts as institutional dispensers. At times they are tempted to compete with men who hold only an assistant's certificate, and who by reason of their inexpensive training are willing to accept a very low salary. The Association of Women Pharmacists strongly deprecates the acceptance of inadequate remuneration, a policy which is highly beneficial to the craft in general.

THE DISPENSER'S CASE.

Women claim to be specially suited to the work of dispensing in hospitals. They are for the most part conscientious and painstaking, and have a great capacity for attention to detail. Odds and ends of drugs are not wasted by women in charge, and an appreciable economy is thus effected. A qualified woman, everyone will admit, is preferable to an unqualified man, and in the matter of compounding medicines a full knowledge of and familiarity with the work is essential.

It would be better for the middle classes if doctors who supply medicine to their patients would habitually employ a qualified chemist instead of doing their own dispensing. Prescribing and dispensing are separate and distinct branches of science, and pharmacists are emphatic in demanding that the making up of medicines be left to those who have been specially trained for the employment of a chemist are worthy of notice. First, that a doctor, after a hard day's work, is too tired to give proper attention to dispensing, and, second, that the man who has the power of signing death certificates should not prepare medicines with his own hands.

Many ladies prefer to be served by a woman in a chemist's establishment The old prejudice against women is, if not dead, moribund, and the question. "When will the chemist be in?" if a woman appear behind the counter should not be heard nowadays. Lady doctors have long ago come into their own, and the most fitting sequel is that lady pharmacists should receive their well merited share of appreciation.

BIG SALARIES.

WHAT IS THE LIMIT TO A MAN'S WORTH?

What is the limit to anyone's worth in salary? Is it £2,000, £5,000, £10,000, £20,000, or £50,000?

These questions arise from the announcement that Mr. Howard Elliott's remarkable career "from clerk to railway president" has now reached its zenith by his appointment, at a salary of £30,000 a year, to succeed Mr. Charles Wellen as president of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan's favourite enterprise, the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway.

Thirty thousand a year as salary! Just think of it! Is a man really worth such a sum annually! Can he possibly earn it on his abilities?

Apparently, Mr. Pierpont Morgan considered Mr. Elliott to be well worth the £30,000 a year which is now to be paid him. Shortly before the death of Mr. Morgan Mr. Elliott was offered a salary of £20,000 a year to transfer his services to a rival system; but on the advice of the great banker, who was reserving him for greater tasks, he refused the offer.

CITY MEN'S VIEWS.

Here are interesting opinions on the question given by two City magnates, each a member of the governing circle of a huge financial concern with very extensive industrial connections.

"American methods and our own differ greatly," said the first magnate, "but speaking generally, I don't think £10,000 or £20,000, or even Mr. Elliott's £30,000, is the limit which might justly be put upon the services of an organizer and controller who has to direct the operations and secure the profits in a business where probably millions of capital are involved. Naturally, however, each case must be judged on its merits, because the ability and foresight demanded vary very much in different circumstances."

Quite a different view was taken by the other City man who gave his opinion. "In present conditions," he said, "I think £5,000 or £6,000 is a reasonable limit to a man's earnings in the shape of salary. When his skill and efforts become worth more than that they should be remunerated—and in practice they very often are—by a precentage in some way or another on the profits of the business."

LARGE SALARIES INCREASING.

Huge as is to be the salary of Mr. Howard Elliott, however, that which was earned by Mr. Charles M. Schwab was more than five times greater. Mr. Schwab, as manager of the great Carnegie Steel Trust, received no less a sum than £160,000 a year!

It has been stated by Mr. Brisbane, the eminent American journalist, that the value of a man half as able as the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the 'New York World,' would be £30,000 a year to one newspaper and £50,000 a year to two newspapers.

But here in England we are much behind America in the matter of enormous salaries—this despite the fact that great business enterprises are increasing every day. But large salaries are certainly increasing. According to the last investigations for Income-tax purposes the number of employes with salaries over £5,000 was 202, as compared with only 107 in the previous year. The total income of these 202 persons was £1,654,000, or an average of £8,000 each, but the return does not give further details. As distinct from being employes, however, there are twenty persons in this country who each draw incomes of over £50,000 a year from their respective businesses.

The salaries of the organizers of some of our great shipping interests range between £5,000 and £10,000 a year.

Nine Cabinet Ministers receive £5,000 a year, but some Ministers receive more. The salary of the Lord Chancellor—Viscount Haldane—is £10,000, the Attorney-General has £7,000, a year and the Solicitor-General £6,000, but both receive fees which augment these amounts very considerably.

The highest salary paid to anyone occupying an official position under the Government is received by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who gets £20,000 a year.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Mr. Bole, had accompanied his wife on an excursion to the realms of bargains, and in the enormous building, with its many departments, he had become separated from his better half. For an hour he lounged about impatiently at the junction of many ways, where lifts, stairs, and passages met, and then, tired and angry, he approached a shop-walker.

"Sir," he said, to the frock-coated man, "I've lost my wife."

Back came the reply in a flash:—

"Third floor, and over the bridge, for the mourning department."

POINTS OF VIEW.

ONE THING SURE.

"One thing sure, a man can live beyond his income, but he can't live beyond his time," says *Busy Man's Canada*.

ILL-PAID INTELLECTUAL WORKERS.

"The lesson which I read in the proceedings of the Medical Congress is that it is time for Britain to make a change in the treatment of its intellectual workers if it wishes to retain a high place in the respect of the civilised world," says Sir Ronald Ross in the *Nation*.

This remark adds to the piquancy of the next paragraph.

£10,000 FOR CRICKET.

"When the greatest cricketer of our time had just been presented with £10,000 for devoting his whole life to a game, I was asked by a fine old French marquis in Savoy to explain (to him) the inexplicable proceeding.

"I well remember his bewildered air and his last words:

"'Mais, mon Dieu? They cannot raise so much money even for the greatest benefactor of their country,'" says a correspondent of the *Saturday Review*.

3,000 LEGS WANTED.

This extraordinary advertisement appears among the classified advertisements in one of the German papers:

"Three thousand artificial legs are wanted by the Government of a nation at present in war. Estimates considered only from concerns who are able to deliver this quantity. Address Dr. Richard Mauch, Cologne, Germany."

"There can be no doubt that these artificial legs are wanted by one of the Balkan States," says the *Montreal Telegraph*. "The cold, business like language of the advertisement is as effective as any picture of Vereschagin in bringing home a realisation of the horrors of war."

A BUILDING OF QUOTATIONS.

"Architecturally, the new Palace of Peace at The Hague is a failure," says the *Nation*, "being a series of quotations from the styles of all the nations; but it contains many objects of great beauty, and its conglomeration of styles is not a bad emblem of the present edifice of international equity."

THE EAGLE'S LAND

"The real Albanian postage stamp is to be engraved with the head of Skanderbeg, for whose lamented death about the time of our Wars of the Roses men and women still wear a long black fringe of mourning upon their jackets," says Mr. Nevinson in the *Contemporary Review*.

"But until that is ready, the Provisional Government at Avlona has roughly obliterated the Sultan's familiar emblem with the print of a large two-headed eagle, and under the eagle stands the word 'Shqipenia,' the Eagle's Land."

THE OPTIMIST.

"The Optimist is the one who is linked with the great health-force-constructive powers of the universe. The stars in their courses fight for him.

"The Will is the central fire of the Optimist. And the Will is a piece of Almighty God, given gratis to him who will use it," says Dr. Frank Crane in "Hearst's Magazine."

A WORD TO DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Harry Jeffs, as President of the National Brotherhood Council, says to Democracy:

"Don't use your coming powers to repeat the selfishness of the classes that were in power before you." He was getting weary of the eternal passing of resolutions condemning this and that. It was by generating the proper spirit that the Government would pass the laws they wanted. Without than eloquence would be in vain.

AFTERNOON TRAVELLING.

"One of the difficulties which railway managers have now to contend with is the marked disposition of the public to start later in the day. If possible, not to commence a journey until afternoon seems to be the modern traveller's rule, with the result that trains at these hours are swamped," says Mr. W. G. Archer.

SLEEP AND WEAR AND TEAR.

"What I desire specially to direct attention to is that variety of insomnia which is not caused by nor dependent on a passing storm of acute disease, but which is a chronic condition induced by the wear and tear of everyday life," says Dr. Guthrie Rankin in the "Hospital." "There are many avenues through which strain may invade the citadel of health. Poverty, grief, disappointed ambitions, unfulfilled hopes are etiological factors no less potent that physical overwork, mental stress, or functional excess."

LITERARY SOUTH AMERICA.

Not the least of the results growing out of the opening of the Panama Canal will be the literary discovery of South America. Commerce has ever paved the way for letters, and it is inevitable that the approaching union of the two oceans, with its consequent stimulus to trade and international comity, should be reflected in the emergence of new continents in literature. Of course, South America has occupied anything but a negligible place in our literature before this. Prescott and Bancroft, among historians; Humboldt, Bates, and Wallace, among scientists; Smollett and Kingsley, among writers of fiction, have contributed books on Latin America of lasting excellence. But, outside their classic volumes, little else of real and enduring worth has been written on the subject, says the *New York Times*.

MR. SHAW'S NEW PLAY.

"If one were to imagine a free skit on 'The Sign of the Cross' and 'Quo Vadis?' with little glimpses of tremendously earnest reality peeping out at every turn, and over the whole a well-spread spangled net of typical Shavian dramatic argument, one would get a surface view of Mr. Shaw's fable-play Androcles and the Lion,' as produced at the St. James's Theatre," says the "Daily Chronicle."

"It is the religious conversations, between which this is all just so much holiday, that really matter. The fact is that Mr. Shaw has used the old story just to turn the tables not on modern Christianity necessarily, but on the tyranny of any religion of custom. In the play it is the Christians who are called atheists—to be slaughtered as such just because they will not drop a pinch of incense on the altars of gods in whom no one believed."

RESTLESS FASHION.

THE APPROACH OF AUTUMN.

With the arrival of September, it is no longer possible to ignore the approach of autumn. The seasons are changing; and appropriately enough comes a change in fashion. There is no great revolution impending at present, writes a correspondent to the *Times*, but there is a change and it is quite noticeable. Some fresh detail serves for a new ornament; some insistent idea is suddenly developed upon fresh lines; and some mode, which through the summer has been inconspicuous, in a fortnight becomes popular. So the dressmakers have been busy enough rearranging their models to carry them through the weeks which must elapse before Paris reveals what she is creating for the winter. It is not unnatural that these models should reflect fashions which have achieved success at Homburg, Deauville, or other notable resorts.

THE SASH.

Some of these strike a note of audacity which amuses if it does not attract. It enlivens the visit to the dressmaker, and it often inspires a pleasing idea. At the same time there are new models which point to changes which must be welcomed with pleasure. For instance there are signs of the passing of the "pagne" or hip cloth. This is an Oriental idea, which was seized upon too eagerly by some; but it is unsuited to the modes of the West, no matter how they may reflect in detail the notions of the Orient. More than that, it has proved unbecoming to almost every woman who adopted it, and that, surely, is the strongest argument for its speedy suppression. The sash which is wound round the waist is much more charming and becoming. A sash is either tied carelessly at the side, with ends falling low on the skirt and finished with heavy tassels or ornaments of embroidery, or it is tied in a great bow at the back of the waist, when the ends are quite short, and the whole appearance recalls the quaint sash of the mousme. Or, again, the belt is fastened in front with a bow, which is either quite large and careless or very small and prim; but in either case it is given a little upward tilt which ensures a short-waisted effect. But no matter how it be arranged, the ceinture always provides a contrast in colour or material to the rest of the dress. Black velvet, moire, taffetas, satin, and panne—each in turn is chosen; and sometimes it is embroidered or brocaded so that the utmost richness of effect may be obtained. Again, there are models which display the idea of the ceinture most cunningly combined with that of the waistcoat. A moire in some wonderful colour or a taffetas finely embroidered is carried down the front of the corsage to be crossed at the waist and continued below it in little pointed basques. It is also carried round the figure as if to provide a very wide ceinture. But it is everywhere arranged quite carelessly so that no note of stiffness may spoil the grace of the dress, and a narrow ribbon velvet is tied over the brocade, holding it in at the line of the waist and falling in long ends to the hem of the skirt. Wonderful cleverness is displayed in the fashioning of such a detail as this. But having achieved success in this direction, many a dressmaker has developed the idea; and thus the little pointed basques are lengthened and made rather full until they provide a quaint little tunic. This tunic is often shaped with great irregularity, one side being longer than the other; and sometimes it is made double, the underpiece falling two or three inches below the upper. I have seen a model in fine dark blue ratine upon which a narrow gilet of red and blue tartan is introduced; and this gilet is continued into such a tunic as I have described.

THE DRAPED SKIRT.

Dresses arranged in this manner are essentially modern. The originality and the note of careless ease which distinguish them are eminently characteristic of the modes of the hour. In this way they contrast curiously with the other dresses which display the flounced skirt or the skirt which is arranged in two or three tiers; for these might well have been inspired by pictures of the early Victorian period. Even the fichus which adorn many a bodice recall the fashions of that time. Yet how different the effect of these details, combined as they now are with a large waist and a straight figure instead of with a small waist and a round figure as formerly. Still, the flounced or the two or three tiered skirt constantly recurs at this time of transition; and whether designed with flounces or in tiers more fullness is generally arranged in front than at the back. In this way the skirt has the effect of being drawn round the figure to the front; and the effect is emphasized by the lines which always curve upwards from the sides to the front. It is a curious idea and can only be explained by the restlessness which at the moment pervades all the fashions and is responsible for much that is inelegant and even bizarre.

But in spite of changes, the draped skirt is not yet abandoned. Some of these, too, display the defects of a transitional period; for tailors, in their haste to be original, have not escaped the charge of inelegance. Other draperies, however, which are arranged in long sweeping folds falling from the waist to the feet display the charm inseparable from flowing lines; and these folds are crossed in front, leaving an opening above the feet. Many a skirt draped in this manner is completed by a tunic. The tendency to endow such a detail with a wide effect is rapidly growing; and this effect is accentuated by the border of fur which outlines the edge. When this tunic falls at the same level all round it is not universally becoming

THE CORSAGE.

Nor is there less variety in the corsage which appears on the new models. While in almost every instance it is cut open in front, the shape of the little decolletage is no longer limited to the V prevalent in the summer. It is arranged in any manner which happens to please the designer at the moment. The neck is finished with fichu, with a turned-back collar of lace or chiffon frilled and shaped in its descent to the waist, or with just a tiny collar which stands erect at the back. This little upstanding collar may be of satin, of embroidered net, of lace, of cloth, or even of fur. It must to some extent harmonize with the material on which it appears; and it is sometimes repeated in the turned-back cuffs on the sleeves. However, it must not be forgotten that picturesque note constantly characterizes the sleeves of the early autumn dresses. Here, for example, is a corsage of crepe de chine designed with a frilled fichu; and the quaint short sleeves are finished with wide kilted frills which cover the elbow; on another corsage the sleeves are still short and finished with frills; but they are much wider than the others and the frills fall over an under-pair which are drawn into two little puffs, one of which is tied at the wrist and there finished with a frou-frou of lace. On other dresses, again, the kimono sleeve still prevails; but novelty is assured by cutting this short at the elbow over a second and closely fitting sleeve which is continued to the wrist. In the sleeves, as in every other detail of dress at the moment; a certain natural hesitation prevails in anticipating the great changes which the autumn will introduce.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A wealthy American lady once consulted an English friend about having a coat-of-arms. She explained that her husband was a pork-butcher—but he had Royal warriors among his ancestors.

"Well," said the waggish friend, "how would you like the motto, 'The pen is mightier than the sword'?"

"Pat," shouted an officer to his Irish servant, "here's a shilling to get me some cheese, and a shilling for some biscuits."

Pat started on his errand, and, after a long delay, returned, fumbling with the coins in his hand, apparently in great distress.

"Well, Pat, what's wrong?" said the officer.

"Shure, sir, Oi've got the shillings mixed, and don't know which is for cheese and which is for biscuits."

A certain American judge is the proud father of thirteen children. The story goes that on one occasion the judge took his whole family out to a country fair. After strolling over the grounds he decided to take in a side-show which had a seven-legged calf on exhibition, and, approaching the ticket-seller, he asked for tickets for himself, wife, and thirteen children.

"Are all these your children?" asked the man, surveying the crowd.

"Yes," replied the judge.

"Well, wait a minute," said the showman, "and I'll bring the calf out to see them."

The street-corner lecturer was waxing very eloquent on the social problem, and as a matter of elucidation he asked his audience:—

"If you saw a portly gentleman, dressed in the clothes that you worked for, stepping from the motor-car that was produced by your labour, and smoking an Egyptian cigarette that you could be smoking, what ought you to say to him?"

There was silence for a moment, and then the piping voice of a lad at the back of the crowd replied:—

"Have ye ony cigarette pictures?"

It was in the commercial-room, and the talk had turned to hens.

"Talking of hens," remarked the American, "reminds me of an old hen my dad once had on the farm out Dakota. She would hatch out anything from a tennis-ball to a lemon. Why, one day she sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hot water."

"That doesn't come up to a club-footed hen my old mother once had," remarked the Irishman. "They had been feeding her by mistake on sawdust instead of oatmeal. Well, sor, she laid twelve eggs and sat on thim, and when they hatched, begorra, eleven of the chickens had wooden legs and the twelfth was a woodpecker!"

KEEP SWEET.

Don't be foolish and get sour when
things don't just come your way.
Don't you be a pampered baby, and
declare, "Now I won't play!"
Just go grinning on and bear it.
Have you heartache? Millions
share it.
If you earn a crown, you'll wear
it.
Keep sweet.

Don't go handling out your troubles
to your busy fellow-men.
If you whine around they 'll try to
keep from meeting you again.
Don't declare the world's "agin"
you.
Don't let pessimism win you,
Prove there's lots of goods stuff in
you.
Keep sweet.

If your dearest hopes seem blighted
and despair looms into view,
Set your jaw, and whisper grimly,
"Though they're false, yet I'll be
true."
Never let your heart grow bitter,
With your ear to Hope's transmitter
Hear Love's songbirds bravely
twitter,
"Keep sweet."

Bless your heart, this world's a good one,
and will always help a man.
Hate, misanthropy, and malice have no
place in Nature's plan.
Help your brother there who's
sighing,
Keep his flag of courage flying,
Help him try—'twill keep you
trying.
Keep sweet.

APPEARANCES DECEIVE.

A man lay groaning and writhing by the wayside, when up dashed a constable and proceeded to investigate, but all he could get out of the sufferer was:—

"I ate one, too—I ate one, too," and he puzzled, but not for long.

"Poison!" was his diagnosis, and, mindfull of his training, he at once procured an emetic, which simply electrified the recipient.

Between convulsions he managed to ask the reason for such treatment, and on his being told, and asked what it was he had eaten, he became more abusive.

"What did I eat?" yelled he. "Why, you idiot, 'I 812' is the number of the car that knocked me down!"

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The leading Condensed Powder on the Market.

Enjoys 12 years' reputation as being unequalled for velocity and long-distance shooting.

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TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.
Mahomedally Noorbhoy, Ammunition Dealers, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay
Goolam Husein Allibhoy, " " " " " "
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WHISKY is the most beneficial of all known Whiskies.

No other water approaches Orkney Water for making Whisky.

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Look for the sign of Double O, and accept no suggested substitute, for substitute there cannot be.....

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(Late Empire Stores)
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles.
Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies
A you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "INDEPENDENT" on Govt. Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/3 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra from Dr. Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LEMON LTD. all branches in South Africa.
BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS

TURCO-GREEK SITUATION.

FRESH CONFLICT FEARED.

TURKISH ACTIVITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

MASSACRES IN THRACE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The prolonged failure of the Greek and Turkish plenipotentiaries to arrange terms of peace, coupled with reports of the operations of Turkish irregulars in Thrace and reports of Turkish mobilization in Asia Minor on a large scale, are causing apprehensions of a fresh conflict between Turkey and Greece, which is to-day accentuated by the news that the Greek Royal Yacht has suddenly started for Trieste to embark King Constantine, who was expected to stay at Eastbourne for some time.

The Greeks, too, appear to be convinced that Turkey is negotiating some arrangement with Bulgaria, hostile to Greece.

All Greek officers have been recalled from leave.

SERVIAN AMBITIONS.

It is believed in Vienna that Servia is simply seeking for a pretext to upset the decisions of the Conference of Ambassadors, and possess herself of points which were not assigned to her.

REPORTS OF ATROCITIES.

As the usual steady stream of lurid stories of atrocities is being poured out from both sides, probably equally exaggerated have been the rumours of the dissensions of the Powers, and the intention of Britain to withdraw Admiral Burney, commander of the international force at Skutari.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger* of Berlin in an inspired Note denying the rumour, says that Britain merely intimated some time ago that she was resolved not to keep the contingent longer at Skutari than was absolutely needful, but there is reason to believe that the question of withdrawal is being considered.—Reuter.

STATEMENT ON BULGARIAN FINANCE.

SALONIKA, Sept. 26.

It is reported that Turkish irregulars are advancing through Thrace burning Bulgarian villages and massacring the inhabitants. Two thousand refugees have already arrived at Dedeagatch.

A telegram from Sofia says that the financial moratorium has expired and will not be renewed.

The conference of the Chambers of Commerce has issued a statement that the country is absolutely secure against an economic crisis. The war has been borne without any great strain, deposits in the National Bank have actually increased and a million tons of cereals remain for export.—Reuter.

GOLDSCHMIDT WIRELESS SYSTEM.

MARCONI COMPANY JOINS IN PURCHASE

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Marconi Company announces that it has acquired a majority of the shares in the French Wireless Company owning the world rights, except in Germany, of the Goldschmidt system.

The company has decided to increase its ordinary capital by half a million ordinary shares.—Reuter.

KING'S STATUE FOR MADRAS

INSPECTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The King recently paid a surprise visit to the studio of the sculptor Mr. McClure, to inspect the statue of His Majesty which is to be erected in Madras, the gift of an Indian banker. The statue will be cast a week hence.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

MINIMUM INCOME SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The Conference Committee on Tariffs has finally fixed three thousand dollars for unmarried persons, and four thousand for married persons, as the minimum incomes liable to income tax.

The Committee has also placed burlaps on the free list, while bags pay 10 per cent.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 26.

Arrangements have been completed for an Indian passive resistance movement, which will begin next week. It is understood that a batch of Indians will proceed to Natal where they will refuse to take out visitors' permits.

The Indians sentenced for contravening the Immigration Act, recently, included Mr. Gandhi's wife, daughter and sons.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER DOCKERS RETURN TO WORK.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Manchester Ship Canal dockers are resuming work on certain conditions with reference to employment, which the company has accepted.—Reuter.

ULSTER RULE.

ITS DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED.

SIR E. CARSON ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, speaking at Newcastle, said that Sir Edward Carson's precious Government would not work for a week. There was no election behind it. If the volunteers began any shooting they would find that the Army was better drilled, with guns which were not made of wood. He did not believe that there would be any trouble of that sort, but who was going to pay the revenue and Sir Edward Carson's officials. The most serious difficulty would be with the Post Office, which would refuse communications. Belfast would thus be cut off from the world. They had only got to keep cool and the difficulty would solve itself. The Government had kept cool hitherto, and would know how to meet the situation when it developed. Sir Edward Carson had not been prosecuted because the Government did not want to turn 'King' Carson into 'Saint' Carson. It would not be wise to prosecute him for bunkum.

MORE TALK OF A CONFERENCE

The *Standard* says that informal *pourparlers* have been proceeding between the party leaders on the subject of a Home Rule conference. The chief difficulty hitherto has been the demand for the representation of Irish Unionists and Nationalists on the conference.—Reuter.

ULSTER LEADER ILL.

LONDON, Sept. 25

The Ulster committees met to-day to arrange their duties.

Sir Edward Carson was absent. He was on the verge of a complete collapse yesterday evening, and his doctor ordered him to keep his bed for forty-eight hours.

Subscriptions to the Ulster Indemnity Fund, which only becomes operative when the total reaches a million sterling, already amount to nearly £250,000.

Lord Londonderry has given £10,000, and Sir Samuel McCaubbey, the Irish Australian millionaire has cabled the treasurer offering any sum that may be necessary.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Thirteen subscriptions, each of £10,000, have been received for the Ulster fund. The Donors include the Duke of Amercorn and several members of Belfast firms.—Reuter.

[Sir Edward Carson was born in 1854, so is now no longer young. Though a strenuous advocate and politician, who rides and golfs and cycles, according to his own account, he "enjoys the worst of health" so there is little occasion for surprise that he shows signs of collapse after the exertion of the past week.]

EX-KING MANUEL'S BRIDE.

MUNICH, Sept. 25.

Ex-King Manuel's consort has been suffering from influenza.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

It is officially stated that King Manuel's journey to England has been postponed. King Manuel's bride will return shortly with him to Sigmaringen to recover from her attack of influenza.

The news of her sudden illness and the secrecy regarding details caused a sensation in Germany. The papers state that the bride is suffering from internal inflammation.—Reuter.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

LETTERS REFUSED AS EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Mrs. Besant resumed her arguments this morning. There was then some discussion about the admissibility of the evidence in the lower Court on the question of the ill-usage of the boys. The Judge's notes, made at the time, were referred to. She contended that the welfare of the boys being of paramount consideration, she ought to have been allowed to let in evidence as to their prior ill-usage. Mrs. Besant then requested the Court to make a note of the point raised by her in case the matter went up before the Privy Council, and her request was acceded to.

She then moved for a notice of motion, which she had previously taken out for admission of a letter written by her to Mr. Wadia, one of her witnesses, and which letter on being objected to was not admitted at the trial.

Mr. Ramasawmy Iyer said that he consented to the application and withdrew the objection he had made at the trial as he wished to rely on the letter.

The motion was thereupon allowed.

Next she moved the other notice of motion she had made regarding the admission of certain letters and telegrams that had passed between the younger and elder brothers, and between herself and her London solicitors.

The Court ruled that the letters and telegrams were not legal evidence and, therefore, not admissible and dismissed the motion with costs.

The Court asked the appellant to file a notice of motion on the question of raising a fresh issue, as to the ill-usage of the children and then move it formally.

Mrs. Besant then dealt with the question of the religious belief of the minors, and their continuity from childhood onwards, and that the teachings of theosophy did not change it but only put it on a rational and liberal basis.

A Quetta telegram says that, owing to prompt payments to creditors, the public panic there has to a large extent been allayed, and creditors are again depositing money in the banks.

AIRMAN'S FEATS.

CROWDS THRILLED AT BROOKLANDS.

OFFICER PUNISHED FOR "USELESS AUDACITY."

LONDON, Sept. 25.

M. Pegoud, the French aviator, who has lately been performing such remarkable feats, gave a thrilling exhibition before great crowds at Brooklands to-day, flying upside down at great heights.—Reuter.

PEGOUD'S SALARY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The French airman, M. Pegoud, was paid £2,500 for three days' flights.—Reuter.

PUNISHED FOR "LOOPING THE LOOP."

A St. Petersburg despatch to the *Petit Parisien* states that the feat of Lieut. Nustoroff, who recently "looped the loop" in an aeroplane at Kieff, has had an unexpected sequel. The lieutenant has been punished with thirty days' detention for "useless audacity."

CHINESE FINANCES.

EXTENSION OF LIABILITIES JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The *Times* publishes a special article to-day, headed "Cosmopolitan Finance in China."

The article dwells on the failure of the Five-Power group to effect its object to restrain China from reckless spending.

The *Times*, commenting on the article, emphasises the necessity for the British Government to reconsider its financial policy in China, and prevent unfair handicapping of British industry by foreign rivals. The paper recommends the continuance of the Five-Power group for large non commercial loans as a useful supervisory organisation, but demands a change of policy with a view to restoring British firms, liberty of action to participate in sound industrial and railway enterprises, releasing the Foreign Office from its obligation to confine its support to members of the Five-Power group.

The *Times* concludes that the potential resources of the Chinese are great enough to justify a further extension of liabilities, if only an efficient internal Government can be ensured.—Reuter.

RUSSIA, CHINA AND MONGOLIA.

PROPOSED THREE-FOLD TREATY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.

A telegram from Peking states that the new Foreign Minister has renewed negotiations with the Russian Minister on the Mongolian question, with a view to the conclusion of a three-fold treaty between Russia, China and Mongolia, based on the recognition of the independence of United Mongolia under Hutukhtu, with the suzerainty of China.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The death is announced of the actor Mr. Pellissier, founder of the well-known Follies' troupe.—Reuter.

RANGOON SWEEP CASE.

STATUS OF ACCUSED QUESTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 26.

The District Magistrate to-day resumed the hearing of the case in connection with the Indian Telegraph Association Sweep.

The prosecuting counsel, after citing witnesses to prove the purchase of tickets by Burmans in the Districts, and the issue of the drawing lists, closed his case.

Counsel for the defence, Mr. Macdonnel, then claimed a trial by jury.

The Government Advocate asked for proof that the accused had the necessary status.

On the application of Mr. Macdonnel a week's adjournment was granted to produce the proof required.

Mr. Macdonnel then mentioned that Mr. Eardly Norton would lead the defence.

"THE GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. Scott is appointed Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

Col. C. B. Brownlow, Unemployed List, and Col. C. F. Willis retire from the Service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col. A. R. Dick, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, is granted three months' leave.

Major G. J. Davies, 22nd Punjabies, carries on duties.

Lt.-Col. F.W.P. MacDonald, Political Agent, Malwa, holds charge of current duties of Resident at Indore.

Capt. D. G. Wilson is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Chitral.

Mr. J.S. Hunt is appointed Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C.W.E. Pittar resigns the Civil Service.

Capt. S. J. Bhatheva reverts to Military Duty.

Mr. H.T. Hyde, Administrator General of Bengal, retires from the Service.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

INDIA AND FREE TRADE.

HER "PERIL FROM PROTECTION."

EFFECT OF IMPORT DUTIES ON THE MASSES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Sir William Lee-Warner contributes an exhaustive article to the *Fortnightly Review* on "India's Peril from Protection." At the outset he deals with the outcry against Home charges and shows the great extent to which these are met by the returns on British capital invested in India. The charges, he says, need no justification. In any case, they have to be met, and he proceeds to show how far Britain has ceased to be India's chief external market, and how much her external trade is dependent on good commercial relations with some foreign countries and possible competition from others. The import duties fall heavily on the masses. The promise of a rise in wages usually held out by protectionists is not applicable to India, where the ryot and his family themselves cultivate their own small holdings.

QUESTION OF CONTRABAND.

He next dwells on the enormous difficulties of preventing contraband through Native States and French and Portuguese possessions. Further difficulties would arise as a result of a constant breach of jurisdiction by an intermixture of Native States and British territories.

ADVANTAGES OF FREE TRADE.

Finally, the abandonment of free trade principles would cause an inevitable and irresistible reversion to the old systems of taxation of trade by all self-governing municipalities as well as by Native States whose jurisdiction crosses all the main communications between one British province and another. Free Trade has opened for India new and indispensable markets for exports, by the sale of which she discharges public obligations, and citizens are supplied with imports which they require at the cheapest rate. Under free trade, India has passed from a stationary to a progressive stage, and it is surely for her peace and prosperity to continue in its path, giving full play to her splendid resources.—Reuter.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

ACTION BY ALLAHABAD CREDITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

In connection with the failure of the People's Bank, a largely attended public meeting of Allahabad creditors was held this evening with Mr. A. H. C. Hamilton, barrister, in the chair. It was resolved to form an association of depositors to watch developements and to take steps to safeguard their interests. Mr. Nehal Chand, barrister, was requested to proceed to Lahore as the association's representative to obtain information. The association also urged that the meeting of shareholders on the 30th instant be open to the press. It was also decided to open a fund for the relief of cases of destitution caused by the failure.

MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, the well-known Indian poet, returned to India yesterday by the steamer "City of Lahore," after a lengthy stay in Europe.

Rabindranath Tagore, before leaving London, gave to the "Observer" some interesting facts about his school.

"My plans" he said, "are very simple. I have a boarding school in India, and I live with my boys there That is the work to which I am going back. It is my principal work. I have nothing else to do, because I think that this is the only problem we have—the educational problem. We do not have many boarding schools in India. I do not know of any other in Bengal. It is about a hundred miles away from the distractions and excitements of Calcutta in very open country. I do not suppose that you knew my father. He was a very famous man in India, a very pious man, one of the leaders of the Brahma Samaj movement. He was travelling by the place and was attracted to this spot of land, a sort of heath, with two very shady old trees. He bought the ground and built a bungalow upon it, and spent a great deal of his time there in meditation. And there in this place, associated with his memory, I started a school. I began with five boys and now have about two hundred. They get up before sunrise every morning and have their physical exercises and take their bath, and then spend fifteen minutes in silent prayer. After that they chant in the open air just one verse from the Upanishad. The morning meal is taken at half-past six and class begins at seven. There are lessons in English and in Sanskrit, and in all the work that is necessary for preparation for the University. At half-past eleven the midday meal is taken, and the boys rest till two, when class begins again for drawing, science and other subjects. At half past four they have another meal and then go to their games, either cricket or foot-ball or some indigenous games. In the evening they have music and recitations, and some story is told to them from our epics or from English literature. At half-past eight or nine the smaller boys go to bed. Every Wednesday they have a public service and when I am there I hold it myself.

What has impressed me most, both in England and in America, is the spirit of social service. It has been an inspiration to me.

At Ardgay Ross-shire, the Maharani Holkar of Indore recently celebrated the fifth birthday of her son and heir; Prince Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore, by giving a musical entertainment at the Balnagown Hall, which was very largely attended. All the school children in the parish were invited and received valuable presents from the young Prince. The Maharaja Holkar rents the extensive deer forest of Alladale.

PARK SENSATION.

LADY INSULTED BY PATHAN.

ACCUSED TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

An alleged insult of a young European lady by a Pathan at EdenGardens, yesterday evening, caused some sensation. A young lady of about 15 years of age was, it is said, at the Gardens while the band was playing, when she was brushed up against by the accused. It is alleged that, in the first instance, he spat at her and then bent forward, looked her straight in the face and passed a remark, calculated to insult her. She immediately raised an alarm, and the accused was arrested and taken to the local Police Station where it was found that he was a sepoy of the 40th Pathans stationed at Alipore. The accused who was guarded by two men of his own regiment with fixed bayonets was placed before the Acting Commissioner of Police this morning. Captain Campbell, Adjutant of the 40th Pathans, was also present. It was decided that the accused should be dealt with by the military authorities, and he was, therefore, marched off to the Fort to be tried by court-martial.

RAILWAYS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 26.

The Mysore Government will shortly apply for sanction to commence construction work on the Hassan-Mangalore line of railway on the 2 ft. 6 inch gauge, 107 miles, 47 of which is in Mysore territory and 60 in British India, at a cost respectively of Rs. 4, 53,50,851 and Rs. 3,76,12,181. Based on the verified investigations of Messrs. Gilchrist and Croves, Mr. E. A. Bell, Engineer-in-Chief for State Railways in Mysore, anticipates considerable savings on these figures.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The seventh annual conference of registrars of co-operative societies will be held at Simla from October 16 to 18. Sir Edward Maclagan will preside. The conference will be attended by thirteen registrars as members and about a dozen visitors will also be present. Quite a number of papers relating to the co-operative movement will be read.

BANGALORE, Sept. 26.

The dates fixed for the third annual conference of co-operative societies in Mysore are, October 4, 5, and 6. Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty will preside. Special arrangements are being made by Mr. M. A. Narayanaiengar, the registrar, to arrange for the accommodation of a large number of delegates.

NAWAB ENTERTAINED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

At parties in honour of His Highness the Nawab Sahib and Lieutenant Nawabzada Taleymahomed Khanji Sahib, a hearty welcome was accorded to them when they arrived at Poona. The visitors paid a visit His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, at 11 a.m. on the 23rd, and lunched with Their Excellencies to-day.

The visitors attended a party given in their honour by Mr. R. B. Seth Ramnarayen at "Kesari-i-Hand."

Col. Khambatta spoke in very high terms of the prosperity and happiness enjoyed by the subjects during the rule of His Highness. His Highness leaves Poona to-morrow by express.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The mortality from plague is steadily decreasing, and during the week ending September 20, there were only 1,357 fatal cases, against 2,037 seizures. Except the Bombay Presidency, all Provinces retained satisfactory figures. The deaths in Bombay were 869, Madras 48, Bengal 7, Bihar and Orissa 25, the United Provinces 116, the Punjab 38, Mysore 114, Hyderabad 90, Central India 4, Burma 38, and the Central Provinces 2.

A SPECIAL BENCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

At the High Court, to-day, before Justice Imam and Justice Chapman, Mr. J. N. Roy applied for the formation of a Special Bench to hear an application on behalf of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, editor and proprietor of *Al Hilal*, an Urdu weekly newspaper published in Calcutta, against an order issued by the Government of Bengal, forfeiting the copies of the issue of August 13 of that paper.

Mr. Justice Imam: Very well, you better file an application and then mention it to the Chief Justice after the vacation. The application was then filed.

Bail applications on behalf of the accused in connection with the Cawnpore riot cases have not yet been received before the Allahabad High Court. It is probable that the matter will be dropped.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is pleased to direct that Mr. D. R. Lyle, I.C.S., on assuming charge as Additional Sessions Judge of Cawnpur, shall hold court at Cawnpur and try all the cases relating to the riot alleged to have taken place at Cawnpur on the 3rd August last.

BRIBERY CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

At the third sitting of the commission of enquiry into the charges of bribery against Barkat Ali, Bhola Zemindar, examined, stated: I know Jiwan Singh; he is my cousin and owns land in my village. Two years ago he came to my village wanting Rs. 700. He said that the money was required for a case. We advanced Rs. 700. In my presence Dula and Jagtu, my uncles, paid the money.

After several witnesses had corroborated Bhola's statement, Bevan Pitman, Government Advocate, stated that this closed the case on the first charge. He then addressed the Commissioners on the second charge, and explained that proceedings under Section 110 C. P. C. had been instituted against a Lambardar named Ram Singh. The record showed that there was no evidence whatever of bad livelihood against the man. It is said, Barkat Ali succeeded in getting a bribe.

Some witnesses were then examined, corroborating Ram Singh.

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The following Communique is issued: —The intended abolition of the Military Finance Branch of the Finance Department, Secretariat, will take effect from October 1, 1913, when an office of Financial Adviser of Military Finance will be created in its place. The changes involved in the reorganisation relate mainly to matters of procedure, and no alteration is being made in regard to the essentials of financial control over military expenditure. The Hon Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., will be the first incumbent of the new post of Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 26.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Imam, Mr. J. N. Roy applied for bail on behalf of Nolini Prokash Sen and Asoke Prokash Sen, nephews of the late Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen, against whom a warrant had been issued for contempt of court, for assaulting Mr. P. Chowdhury, barrister, and receiver in a suit in connection with the Albert Hall. His Lordship granted bail, the petitioners furnishing a surety of Rs. 10,000 each and fixed Wednesday next for the hearing of the case.

COURT-MARTIAL AT POONA.

CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

At Kirkee Capt. H. H. Durrant, A.V.C., was tried by a general court martial on a charge, under section 19 of the Army Act, in that he was drunk at Kirkee on July 10, 1913.

The Court was composed as follows: President, Col. W. R. Marshall, 1st Sherwood Foresters; Members—Lieut-Col U. W. Evans, R. E., Lieut Col J. R. Hill, Lieut-Col. C. O. Tanner, Major H. N. St. J. Maule, R. F. A, Major C. H. C. Grace, Major C E. A. Jordain, D. S O., Major J. P. Quinn, Major W. D. Sanderson, Major M. E. Nuttall, Major W. E. G. Lillingston and Major W. D. Inglis.

Capt E. N. Sassen, R.F.S., prosecuted, and Lieut-Col. H. C. B. Dann acted as Judge Advocate.

Capt. Wall, who was cross examined by Mr. D. B. Binning, stated that Capt Durrant had lived in his house and kept three horses in his stables. On the night in question he had just entered his bungalow when he heard the screaming of a pony and some shouting. He went into the stables and saw Capt. Durrant in a loose box leaning back over a manger. There was a pony in the box, a South African chestnut mare belonging to Capt Durrant. This mare squealed and kicked if anyone attempted to put anything on her. He had seen her kick when her syce was trying to saddle her. He did not think, however, that Capt. Durrant would have been in the position in which he found him if he had been trying to avoid a kicking pony in a loose box. He said that, because Capt. Durrant's body was that of a man lying back inert. There was a bull-dog in the stables which the witness took out. His impression was that the bull-dog had been set on the pony by Capt. Durrant. He called him a "D—d swine" and he might have called him cruel. Witness told Captain Durrant something to the effect that he was to clear out of his house as soon as possible.

PULLED OUT OF THE STABLE.

He believed he caught hold of Captain Durrant inside the stable and pulled him out. He was just about to move, when he fell down. He could not say which of the servants helped Captain Durrant to his room. In the condition in which he was, witness considered Captain Durrant would not have been able to ride his bicycle. When witness went into accused's room, he was behaving quietly. He put a question to him, to which he did not answer. Witness believed he was junior to Captain Durrant in rank. He arrested him because he considered his conduct disorderly.

To the Court: The dog was dancing about trying to catch the pony's legs and the pony was kicking. No one seemed to be trying to catch it.

Sergt. McCarthy, the next witness examined by Capt. Sassen, said he and his wife were walking along the Bomb y

(Continued on page 12.)

MURPHY MURDER TRIAL.

PRISONER ACCUSES THE POLICE.

CLOTHES IDENTIFIED BY RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

The enquiry by Mr. W. B. Cotton, Magistrate, into the charge, against Sukkhu Mochi, of having murdered Miss Murphy, was resumed yesterday at Basti.

Mr. Burt of the Opium Department stated that he was on the platform early in the morning on September 4 to meet a relation who was coming by the train from Gonda. The accused came down to the platform when the train halted, saying loudly and excitedly that he had seen the Guard commit the murder, while the travelling police constable Indardeo said he travelled in charge of the body from Babhnan to Gonda.

FATHER'S INCRIMINATING STATEMENT.

Ori Chamar, the father of the accused, stated that the dhotie found on the accused at Basti belonged to Sukkhu's wife. The dhotie found at Gonda was his own, and was taken by his son on the 3rd. He purchased it at a criminal court auction at Gorakhpur, for ten annas. The koorta found on the railway line with the clothes of the deceased was Sukkhu's. Sukkhu left home on the afternoon of September 3 for the Id festival, and was not seen again at Gorakhpur. He was in urgent need of money for the prosecution of a cross-suit for assault before the magistrate at Gorakhpur coming off on the 4th. Sukkhu worked every winter in the recruiting season at the Gurkha Depot at Gorakhpur and lived in the Gurkha temple. Another son of the witness was insane. He was fined Rs. 20 last year for the illegal possession of a kookri, and had assaulted his mother who lost one of her fingers in consequence.

The mother and the sister of the accused corroborated the last witness in the identification of the clothes.

BLOODSTAINED DHOTIE.

Samson Burke, assistant station master, Gonda; Gregory, assistant P. W I., Mankapur and Sub-Inspector Nasir. Ally, G.R.P., Gonda, further identified the dhoties, kookri, match-box and koorta found on the track on the accused and at Gonda.

The Chemical Examiner's report was filed and showed there were no blood stains on the kookri and the dhotie wrapper or the koorta. There were blood stains on the female dhotie taken off the accused after his arrest.

Mr. Lawson, further examined, proved that the guard or the brakesman could not reach the scene of the murder by the footboards. The way was broken by the dining car and the other vehicles which were without foot-boards.

EVIDENCE OF ACCUSED.

Sukkhu, now examined, denied his first statement to Mr. Cotton entirely. He stated he was made drunk and threatened by the police and so stated as tutored. He admitted that the koorta and the female dhotie were his, and that he was wearing them on the 3rd. He denied the possession of his father's dhotie and also denied the possession of the silver bangle. He said the police had arranged a bogus recovery. He acknowledged he was in urgent need and in search of money on September 3. On that afternoon, he took his departure with a Basti ticket by the same train as the deceased. He denied going further than Basti where the police arrested him in the waiting hall early in the morning and fabricated their evidence. The bangle was in the possession of the police before they "planted" it on his person. The accused denied wearing the koorta on the evening of the 3rd. He couldnot account for its being found on the track by Gregory.

THE ARREST.

Constable Abdulla, of the District Police at Gonda stated that the dhotie which was claimed by the accused was his (witness's). It had been given by him to the accused after the arrest by the orders of Mr. Cotton who took off the bloodstained female dhotie from the accused and sent it to the Chemical Examiner.

Mr. Cotton now recorded his own statement. He said on oath that he was informed of the murder at Bellairs on the morning of September 4. He proceeded to the railway station and found that the accused had been arrested. He turned away all the police between eight and nine o'clock and took Sukkhu's statement. The accused was excited but not drunk. He made no charge against the police then or in his subsequent statement recorded on the application of Mr. Troup, superintendent of Police. On the 9th the accused was clothed only in a female dhotie which was bloodstained. The witness took the dhotie off the accused and supplied him with another outside dhotie to wear.

The accused will be formally charged and dealt with at the discretion of the Court. He was committed to the Sessions.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Mr. K. U. Sham Rau, counsel, who appeared in the defamation suit brought against Dr. Nair by Mrs. Annie Besant, has brought a suit against the latter claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages because she had said that his statements against her were false. Mr. Sham Rau had demanded an apology which Mrs. Besant refused to give.

CALCUTTA AUCTIONEER ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

On a complaint made by Mr. W. G. O'Grady, Deputy Inspector-General of Post Offices, the police yesterday afternoon arrested Mr. C. B. Balthasar, a well-known auctioneer, on an alleged charge of criminal misappropriation of over Rs. 500.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING AT HOME.

NEWBURY AUTUMN CUP.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Result of the Newbury Autumn Cup :—

Balscadden	1
Grave Greek	2
Last Stand	3

Twelve ran. Won by a neck. One and a half lengths between first and second.

Betting at start: 7 to 1 against Balscadden, 100 to 7 against Grave Greek, 3 to 1 against Last Stand.

BETTING ON THE CESAREWITCH.

The following is the betting on the Cesarewitch :—

10 to 1 against Wagstaff and Fantasio,
100 to 6 against Charlton.
20 to 1 against Candytuft and Wilfrid.—Reuter.

THE OLYMPIC FUND.

GIFT FROM SIR DORAB TATA.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Sir Dorabji Tata, of Bombay, has sent to Lord Harris £100 as a contribution to the Olympic Fund.

In his reply, Lord Harris says that as it was impossible for Great Britain to retire altogether from the contest, the only alternative was to do the thing systematically. Success could only be achieved by organisation, which cost money. He did not see any risk of introducing anything novel in the shape of professionalism.—Reuter.

[A New York message says :—

The German athletic authorities, who have been touring in the United States and studying the American methods, signed a five years' contract with Alvin C. Kraenzlein, one of the best all-round American athletes in the late nineties, to prepare their athletes for the Olympic Games. Kraenzlein, it is understood, will receive about dols. 50,000 (£10,000) for his five years' service, and will have complete charge of the team. He will make his headquarters in Berlin with four American assistants.]

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 25.

On September 22 the meet was at the Ford on the Ramghat Road just short of Bankanhalli, 22 people, including five ladies, being present. The first draw was, a cane field close by but on that proving blank, we moved on to the canefields on the western slopes of Musketry Hill. Here hounds very soon pushed out a jack, who led them straight down the valley towards the Kimali nullah, just short of which he entered another canefield; but scent had been good and hounds were pretty close on him, so the cover being too hot for him, he made away across the paddy and the nullah to the large co ers near Shygaon and contrary to custom, passed straight through them with his mask set for the N. W. spur of Tiger Hill. Meanwhile hounds had entered the cover and unfortunately dwelt in them so long that it was useless to lay them on the line again; the jack had only a inch and a half to go to make his point, the thick jungles, and had already 5 minutes' start. The Master moved off next to Bankanhalli, trying all the covers there and then on to Sulga and back to the Flat Top Hill canefields without any success, so hounds were taken off home.

On September 25 we met at the Kennels and moved off, taking Artillery Nullah on the way, by the Ambevadi Ford to Alitgi, drawing all the canefields there. Findin nothing, we re rossed the Markandiga at Kadrimani and drew round Flat Top Hill to no purpose and so ended a perfectly blank day.

Both days were exceedingly hot with bright sun.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

BLACK WATCH BEAT K. R. R.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Durand Football Tournament was continued here to-day, the matches played being between the Black Watch and South Lancs, and the Royal Scots and the 3rd King's Royal Rifles.

The first match between the Black Watch and the South Lancs was very evenly contested but very poor football was witnessed. The Black Watch played much below their usual form and just won through a penalty goal which was obtained half way through the first half. The Lancs tried hard to equalise but luck was against them. The refereeing of Capt. Impey was rather faulty. The closing stages of the game were very hotly contested and play became very rough, many men being injured. No further score taking place, the Black Watch won by the penalty goal, a very lucky victory.

The teams were :—

BLACK WATCH—(Goal) Alexander; (backs) Richmond and Reid; (halves) White, Coblan and Clark; (forwards) Egerton, Robertson Gordon, Robertson and Connor.

SOUTH LANCS—(Goal) Withers, ; (backs) Shortes, and Dukelow; (halves) Hughes, McDermott and Chadwick; (forwards) Birtwistle, Bain, Dixon, Harvey and Hanson.

ROYAL RIFLES BEAT ROYAL SCOTS.

The second game, (the re-play of the game between the Royal Scots and the King's Royal Rifles) was won by the Rifles by one goal to nil.

The game was again very evenly contested as though the Scots played the better football. The Rifles' defence was too good for them. Chances of scoring fell galore to both teams but were lost through over-excitement. No score was put up in the first half. Halfway through the second half, a foul was given against Smith of the Scots, and from the free kick, Skevington put through the only goal of the match. The Scots tried very hard to equalise, but all in vain. Towards the end of the game, the Scots did all the pressing and excitement ran high. Several corners fell to the Scots, but they were unable to score and the game ended in a hard earned victory for the 3rd. King's Royal Rifles by a goal to nil.

FOOTBALL.

HORNETS BEAT THE MEDICALS

The Hornets played a particularly bright game yesterday evening when they met and defeated the Medicals. Their combination was excellent and, in the first half in particular, both goals secured were the result of as pretty play as has been seen in any League match this season. Hyde distinguished himself by securing three out of the four goals obtained and fu ly deserved his success. He placed the ball well and shot accurately.

Navin was given very little work to do, the Medical forwards doing very little att cking. Easdon being an absentee was a distinct loss to the team. Croning was a new player who turned out at half back. For the Hornets A hton worked hard at centre forward and secured one of the goals scored. Finnigan moved out of his usual place at centre where Windsor figured for a time but got laid out in the second half.

THE GAME.

The Hornets were the first to get down and Thompson cleared. A foul threw in by the Medicals resulted in a free kick being given against them. The Collegians, however, maintained a mild pressure and for some time did most of such attacking as there was. Khan put a long shot into Navin's hands. The Hornets then took the ball to the other end where C. F. put a shot wide. Later the Hornets made a pretty combined movement. The ball was taken up the right wing and passed in to the centre who passed in to Hyde at inside left. That player took the ball as it came and placed a shot just wide of the posts.

The Medicals forced a corner through Khan. The kick was well placed and Doyle shot over the bar. From the goal kick the Hornets took the sphere right up the field and some pretty combination resulted in Hyde shooting into the top left hand corner giving Hildreth no chance (1-0)

After the Medicals had made a short run the Hornets once more got away. Ashton was fouled but the game went on and Hyde got right away and looked like scoring. Eyles nipped in however and after a tussle secured possession and cleared. The Medicals forced a corner and Sweeney shot over the bar. The Hornets made another attempt to score through Ashton who, however, shot wide. A minute before the whistle blew for half time, Hyde got through for the Hornets and put in a finely placed shot that beat Hildreth all the way.

Score at half time :—

Hornets	2 goals.
Grant Medicals	nil

THE SECOND HALF.

The Hornets were the first to attack on the resumption of play, and Hildreth was called upon to kick clear which he did at the expense of a corner. The Hornets still pressing Hyde was given off-side got laid out for a time. A long shot was put in by Hyde that travelled wide. The game swinging to the other end Doyle was given off-side. The Hornets were soon back and Finnigan put a shot outside the posts. They maintained pressure and several shots were put in to Hildreth to clear. The Hornets forced a corner which came to nothing. Ashton then got close in but failed to make good. Hildreth was called upon to clear a shot from Finnigan. Twenty minutes from the start of the second half a pass from the right wing was pushed through by Ashton (3-0).

The Hornets secured a free kick and Finnigan put the ball behind. Later Hyde had a shot. It commenced to rain somewhat heavily. Ashton made a run down the field and Hildreth running right out was first in time to kick clear. A minute later, however, Hyde dodged past Hildreth into the net (4-0). The Hornets attacked again and Hildreth cleared as the whistle blew for full time. The game ended;—

Hornets	4 goals.
Grant Medicals	Nil.

The following were the teams :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE :—(Goal) Hildreth; (backs) Thompson and Eyles; (halves) Wadia, Ali Khan, Croning; (forwards) Murphy, Sweeney, Doyle, Khan and Hakim.

HORNETS A.C. :—(Goal) Navin; (backs) James and James; (halves) Bradbury, Windsor and Finnigan; (forwards) Downes, Hyde, Ashton, Hallimore and Rodrigues.

REFREE :—Bombardier Fortune.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	8	7	0	1	15
Sherwood Foresters 'A'	7	6	1	0	12
R. G Artillery	6	3	1	2	8
Bombay Gymkhana	8	4	2	2	10
Grant Medicals	8	3	4	1	7
Hornets	8	3	3	2	8
G. I. P. Railway	7	2	5	0	4
Bombay Athletic	8	1	5	2	4
All Backs	8	0	8	0	0

The Commercial Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. having withdrawn, the games they played have been cancelled. The table, however, is not guaranteed as official.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The first day's competitions in the annual sports of the boys of St. Mary's High School, Mazagon, was gone through yesterday afternoon, in the school grounds, which were gaily decorated with flags, and there was a large crowd of spectators. Towards the close of the programme a high wind arose, accompanied by a slight shower which made the crowd disperse rather abruptly. The school band provided musical intervals.

The games were well contested and elicited rounds of applause.

There were about eighteen items on the programme, several of which were in the semi-final stage. The results of the finals are given below :—

Quarter-mile race.—Seniors—1, Mercado J.; 2, Pope. Under 17—1, Hanley; 2, Rozario.

Obstacle race.—Seniors—1, Mercado J.; 2, Pope. Under 17—1, Down; 2, Hanley.

Flat race.—100 yds.—(1st batch) 1, Ellis; 2, Moore; (2nd batch) 1, Britto; 2, Leahy; (3rd batch) 1, Maidament; 2, Green; (4th batch) 1, Callaghan; 2, Connon.

200 yds.—(1st batch) 1, Ellis; 2, Moore; (2nd batch) 1, Marker; 2, Callaghan; (3rd batch) 1, Garthwaite; 2, Singlehurst.

Stilt race.—(1st batch) 1, Ellis; 2, Moore; (2nd batch) 1, Boddy; 2, Noronha; (3rd batch) 1, Lord; 2, Callaghan.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

The Manchester September Meeting was begun on Sept. 5. The Manchester Autumn Breeders' Foal Plate was won by Mr. E Hulton's Longtown, the Stamford Three-Year-Old Plate by Mr. E. Hulton's FairyKing, the Lancaster Nursery Handicap by Mr. P. Nelke's Gold Vein, and the Egerton Three-Year-Old Handicap by Mr. W. Tatem's Indian Mail. The meeting was brought to a close on Sept. 6. The Prince Edward Handicap was won by Mr. A Jame's At Last. Mr. D. Gant's King Midas was second and Mr. Pulley's Himan third. The St. Denis Plate was won by Mr. A James's Masindi, the Michaelmas Plate by Mr. E. Hulton's Siller, and the Wilton Handicap by Mr. L. Courtney's Georgette.

The Doncaster September Meeting was begun on Sept. 9. Mr. D. McCalmont's The Tetrarch won the Champagne Stakes by three lengths from Mr. E. Hulton's Stornoway. The Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Capt. F. Forester's Covert Side, the Doncaster Welter Handicap by Mr. S. B. Joel's Maiden Erlegh, and the Glasgow Nursery Handicap by Mr. J. B. Joel's Happy Warrior. In a match Lord Derby's The Bann beat Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Berko by four lengths.

A crowd estimated at a quarter of a million or more—the largest on record—witnessed the race for the St. Leger at Doncaster on Sept. 10, which resulted in the victory of Mr. Hall Walker's Night Hawk, who started at odds of fifty to one against, by two lengths. The Cleveland Three-Year-Old Handicap was won by Capt. Dewhurst's Halifax the Tattersall Sale Stakes by Mr. S. Darling's Sweetest Melody, the Rufford Abbey Handicap by Sir J. Robinson's Dormant, and the Bradgate Park Nursery Handicap by Lord Carnarvon's Himalaya.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Sept. 6 were as follows :—Tottenham Hotspur 3 goals, Chelsea 1, at Chelsea; Bolton Wanderers 6, Oldham Athletic 2, at Bolton; Manchester City 1, Middlesborough 1, at Manchester; Newcastle United 2, Sunderland 1, at Sunderland; West Bromwich Albion 4, Burnley 1, at West Bromwich; Bradford City 0, Aston Villa 0, at Bradford; Everton 2, Preston North End 0, at Everton; Blackburn Rovers 6, Liverpool 2, at Blackburn; Manchester United 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Sheffield; Sheffield United 5, Derby County 3, at Derby.

Blackburn Rovers beat Burnley, at Burnley, on Sept. 8 by 2 goals to 1; Chelsea and West Bromwich Albion played a drawn game, at Chelsea, each side having scored 1 goal; Tottenham Hotspur beat Sheffield United, at Tottenham, by 2 goals to 1; Manchester United beat Sunderland, at Manchester, by 3 goals to 1.

Derby County and Middlesbrough played a drawn game, at Derby, on Sept. 10, each side having scored 2 goals.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Sept. 6 were as follows :—Woolwich Arsenal 2 goals, Leicester Fosse 1, at Highbury; Clapton Orient 1, Fulham 0, at Homerton; Leeds City 3, Glossop, 0, at Leeds; Grimsby Town 0, Notts County 0, at Grimsby; Lincoln City 2, Barnsley 2, at Lincoln; Bristol City 5, Stockport County 0, at Bristol; Huddersfield Town 1, Bury 1, at Huddersfield; Blackpool 2, Hall City 2, at Blackpool; Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Notts Forest 1, at Nottingham; Bradford 2, Birmingham 1, at Birmingham.

Huddersfield Town and Wolverhampton Wanderers played a drawn game, at Huddersfield, on Sept. 9, neither side having scored.

Bradford beat Grimsby Town, at Bradford, on Sept. 10, by 3 goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Sept. 6 were as follows.—Crystal Palace 3 goals, Portsmouth 1, at the Crystal Palace; Swindon Town 3, West Ham United 2, at Upton Park; Gillingham 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at Gillingham; Southend United 2, Watford 1, at Watford; Plymouth Argyle 2, Cardiff City 1, at Plymouth; Southampton 2, Exeter City 0, at Southampton; Reading 3, Millwall 1, at Reading; Coventry City 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Coventry; Norwich City 1, Northampton 1, at Norwich; Merthyr Town 1, Bristol Rovers 0, at Merthyr.

Southend United beat Reading, at Southend, on Sept. 10, by 2 goals to 1; Watford beat Norwich City, at Watford, by 2 goals to 0; Southampton and Brighton and Hove Albion played a drawn game at Southampton, neither side having scored.

GOLF.

Mr. H. H. Hilton won the Cumberé Cup competition on the links of the Royal North Devon Club, at Westward Ho! on Sept. 6, with a score of 74+86 making a total of 160. By his round of 74 Mr. Hilton lowered the "record" for the course by two strokes.

BURMESE REGATTA.

POSTPONED TO PREVENT GAMBLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 26.

A meeting of the committee appointed to arrange for the Burmese boat race on the Royal Lakes, Rangoon, was held this evening. Mr Gavin Scott, I C S, presided and read the opinions of various Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the Pegu and Irrawady Divisions on the subject of holding the regatta. Some were of opinion that no great harm would ensue but others held contrary view. The sole ground of objection is that the regatta would afford an opportunity for gambling which the villagers would be unable to resist. The chairman said that, in the face of the Commissioner's opinion, the committee had no option but to postpone the scheme for the present.

THE ST. LEGER.

A MOST ASTOUNDING RACE.

It may be doubted whether the Town Moor has ever been covered as it was on Sept. 10 for the last St. Leger notwithstanding that the critics were contemptuous about the inferiority of the field for the famous race.

Twelve runners came out to parade of the 13 coloured on the card, the absentee being Mr. Lionel Robinson's Willy Nilly, who had run and been badly beaten in the first race. The lot were, on the whole, quite well behaved, and after a short delay the flag fell, Louvois, Sir Berkeley Sheffield's Seremond, and Sir John Willoughby's Jameson showing in front.

Louvois kept his lead, to the gratification of his admirers, for some three quarters of a mile, when he began to drop back; Seremond, to the general surprise, retained his place, and when presently the field turned into the straight he was still in front. Aghdoe here displayed what is called a bold front, but only for a moment; he could not respond to Maher's urging and fell away beaten. At the distance the one thing certain was that none of the trio who had been supposed inevitably to have the race between them could finish in the first three. Mr. J. B. Joel's black jacket and red cap were conspicuous, on White Magic, and more amazing still was the sight of Mr. W. Hall Walker's blue and white check and crise cap on Night Hawk racing with him. The issue evidently lay between these two, and, though Night Hawk swerved, he stayed the better, and won. Sir Berkeley Sheffield's dark blue and yellow hoops were carried into third place by Seremond, and the last three were Louvois, Aghodoe, and Bachelor's Wedding.

Without the employment of superlatives it may certainly be said that nothing more astounding has ever been seen in the history of the St. Leger. At Derby when Roseworthy beat Louvois, Night Hawk toiled behind them, four lengths away, receiving no less than 15lbs.; before that Night Hawk had been beaten at Hurst Park by the Duke of Portland's Birlingham, who ran in the St. Leger, though that fact may have escaped general observation earlier Aghdoe had given Mr. Hall Walker's colt 14lbs. and disposed of him without trouble at Liverpool in the St. George Stakes. The thing is utterly inexplicable, unless indeed, it be that the strong pace at which the race was run carried off their legs, as the phrase goes, all but the first and second, who may be exceptional stayers—but this is really feeling about for a reason in the dark.

The St. Leger stakes of 6,500 sovs., for entire colts and allies (three-year-olds) :

Mr. W. Hall Walker's b c Night Hawk, 9st. (E Wheatley)	1
Mr. J. B. Joel's b c White Magic. (F. Wootton)	2
Sir Berkely Sheffield's b c Seremond. 9st. (N. Spear)..	3
Mr. J. P. Hornung's Arda, 8st 11lbs (W. Earl)	4
Mr. B. Fitz Gerald's Aghdoe, 9st. (D. Maher)	0
Sir W. Nelson's Bachelor's Wedding 9st. (S. Donoghue)	0
Duke of Portland's Birlingham 9st. (A Whalley)	0
Lord Cadogan's Currach 9st. (J. Clark)	0
Sir J. Willoughby's Jameson 9st (Wal. Griggs)	0
Mr. W. Raphael's Louvois, 9st. (W. Saxby)	0
Mr. A. F. Basset's Roseworthy, 9st. (W. Higgs)	0
Mr. A. M. Singer's Taslett, 8st. 11lbs. (G. Stern)	0

(Winner trained by W. Robinson, at Lyddington.)

Betting.—9 to 4 against Louvois, 9 to 2 Aghdoe, 5 to 1 Bachelor's Wedding, 10 to 1 each Roseworthy and Taslett, 20 to 1 each Arda and Curragh, 33 to 1 each White Magic and Seremond, 40 to 1 Birlingham, 50 to 1 Night Hawk and Jameson.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

L. N. L. R. WIN HARRIS CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

The final game in the Harris Football Tournament was played this evening at Ghorpuri, between the Loyal North Lancs and the Sherwood Foresters. There was a large gathering present. The Loyal North Lancs, who have already won the Divisional Cup, were in great form. They were able to score three goals in the first half and, though nothing was added in the second period, they nevertheless prevented the others from putting anything to their account. The scores at the close of play were:—Loyal North Lancs 3 goals to nil.

General Sir Arthur Barrett congratulated the winners on their victory, and Lady Barrett then handed the Cup to the Captain of the winning team.

RABID DOG IN CALCUTTA.

EIGHT PERSONS BITTEN.

A dog belonging to a European lady residing at No. 43 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, caused no little commotion among pedestrians in Chowringhee on Monday evening when it attacked eight persons, four of whom left for the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli the same night. The animal showed signs of rabbies when it attacked and bit its owner. It followed this up by going for one of the house servants who sustained injuries. It then filed along Dhurrumtollah Street and bit an Indian boy. It continued its career along Chowringhee and ran into Humayon Place where an ayah was savagely attacked. In Hogg Street two more people were bitten. Inspector Huey, clubbed the animal to death and had the carcase sent to the Belgachia Veterinary College for "post mortem" examination. The European lady and her servant and two other persons left Calcutta on Monday night for Kasauli to undergo a course of treatment. In all eight persons were injured.

Shikaris in Lahore are busy with quail Some good bags have been made just outside Mian Mir.

THE Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Parliament at Brisbane has passed a resolution congratulating Sir. MacGregor, the Governor of Queensland, on the completion of a quarter of a century's service as Governor. The Premier made a speech eulogising his Excellency, and expressed that his term of office would be extended.

COURT-MARTIAL AT POONA

(*Continued from page* 11.)

Road when near Capt. Wall's bungalow he heard a disturbance. Capt. Wall was shouting, and thinking he might need assistance witness ran to the stable. As he arrived Capt. Wall pulled Capt. Durrant out of one of the loose boxes. Capt. Durrant was under the influence of drink and the witness did not think he could have done his duty in his condition.

Cross-examined, witness stated he belonged to Capt. Wall's Battery.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Accused was then sworn by the Judge-Advocate, and in answer to questions by Mr. Binning he said that he returned from Poona about 7 o'clock on the night of July 10 last. He asked for Capt. Wall with the idea of going to the mess to play a game of billiards. He was told that Captain Wall was out, and he got on his bicycle and went to the R. A. mess, but found no one there. After looking at a couple of papers, he wandered into the billiard room, and amused himself with one or two practice shots. While he was there he had two small whiskies and sodas. He had had some whiskies at the Poona Gymkhana. He rode out to Poona on his pony and returned on his bicycle to the bungalow arriving there at 7-45 or 7-50. He was met there by his bearer, Masuta Khan and the dog. At that time he was not drunk. He had nothing at the bungalow on his arrival. He gave the bicycle to the bearer and went to his room by the back way followed by the dog which was known in the bungalow as "William." He was a powerful bull-dog weighing 48lbs. Finding he had no time to change before dinner, which he usually took at Capt. Wall's house he went back to the stables. He first saw his other two ponies done up, and then went to the South African mare. He had had the pony for two years.

DENIAL OF CRUELTY.

He had never been cruel to any of his horses, and certainly never set his bull-dog at any horse. He caught the pony by the head, put her head collar on, and told the syce to bring the saddle. The bull-dog was on the verandah outside. The syce put the saddle on the pony. She squealed and kicked as she always did, and the saddle was kicked off to the off-side. The dog then rushed in and jumped at the pony's forelegs. The dog had previously jumped at a horse that had been thrown. This was in Hyderabad. It would be dangerous to be on the wrong side of the box with the mare loose in it. He held her by the head, and with his right hand pushed her on the left. He leaned back over the manger to avoid the mare's fore-feet, which were kicking at him. As the dog came to his side, he caught it by the scruff of the neck. He shouted to the bearer to catch hold of the dog. Captain Wall got to the spot about a minute before he collared the dog. He called "William" from outside the box, waving his stick at him. Capt. Wall only went into the box after he (Captain Durrant) had handed the pony to the syce, and the dog to the bearer. Captain Wall called him a "cruel swine" and told him to clear out at once. It was absolutely untrue that Captain Wall took the bull-dog out of the box.

It was absolutely untrue that anyone assisted him to his room. The only servant, who followed him, was his bearer, who was five yards behind him. Subsequently Captain Wall ordered him under arrest in his own room. Four days afterwards he was sent under arrest to Wanowrie Station Hospital. He was confined in a room with windows very high up in the wall, and with the door barred. He was not allowed any knives or other dangerous instrument. No harm was done to the mare, as the dog did not get hold of her. He considered Capt. Wall was very excited at the time.

To the Court: He had never had any serious row with Capt. Wall while he lived there. He did not think of calling any medical evidence, when Capt. Wall put him under arrest for drunkenness.

A SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

Farrier-Sergeant W. T. Farris said he knew Capt Durrant. He met him first in March, 1911, in Hyderabad (Sind). He had known the South African mare for four years. She squealed, kicked and jumped about if any one went near her head or tried to mount her. He knew the bull-dog "William." Once, in Hyderabad, this bull-dog flew at a horse's nose, when the horse was thrown for an operation. He had never known Capt. Durrant to be cruel to any of his animals.

Masuta Khan said he was Capt. Durrant's butler. Capt. Durrant took the dog out of the stable. He handed the dog to witness. Nobody took Capt Durrant to his room. He had the dog and a lantern and followed his master to the house.

Capt. Fyfe, R. A. M. C., said in answer to Mr. Binning that he was on duty at Wanowri Station Hospital. Capt. Durrant was kept there from the 15th to the 24th. He was put in a room where people were put when under observation. Accused was in that room all the time. There was nothing seriously wrong with him when he went in or when he left.

Mr. Binning then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

MR. MADGE'S BILL TO BE MODIFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

In connection with the bill for the protection of minors introduced by Sir Reginald Craddock into the Viceroy's Legislative Council, it is understood that Mr. Madge's Bill on the same subject but with particular reference to the white women in India, will not be proceeded with in the form in which it was presented. Enquiries are being made of local Governments at the leading maritime ports as to whether local Police Acts give sufficient powers for the supervision of intermediaries who profit by the degredation of these women.

The *Pioneer* understands that it has been definitely decided that the members of the Legislative Councils in India will not in future elections be allowed to sit both in the provincial Council and in the Imperial Legislative. The new rule will not apply to the present councillors.

PEARL NECKLACE CASE.

HOW QUADRATSTEIN ARRANGED TO PURCHASE.

At Bow-street Police Court on Sept. 10 Graham Campbell resumed the hearing of evidence in the case against the five men who are charged with stealing the pearl necklace, value £117,000, which disappeared after it had been posted in Paris on July 15 to Mr. Max Mayer at Hatton-garden, London. The evidence given on the previous day is reported on p. 741.

Mr. B.S. Quadratstein, aged 29, a diamond and pearl broker in Paris said when told Gutwirth the story about having a buyer for half a million francs (£20,000), he answered that it was no use talking about such a small sum, the lowest price was a million francs (£40,000). They went in a taxi-cab to Gutwirth's house in Petherton-road, Canonbury, with Gutwirth and Silverman. On the way the witness said that his buyer did not think Mr. Mayer's pearls were in their hands. They reached the house about midnight, and the witness saw a man with a scarf rush across just before they arrived. Silverman stopped outside talking to the man, and afterwards entered with Grizzard (who was also known as Cammi), whom the witness recognised as a man to whom he had sold some sapphires a few months before. Grizzard told him that he would have the whole string of pearls to show the next day, and that he had an American buyer in prospect.

PEARLS IN A MATCHBOX.

The following day, the witness continued, he and his cousin went to a tea shop in Holborn with Gutwirth and Grizzard. They sat down close to the counter at the opposite end of the shop from the door. Shortly afterwards a man came in with a white silk scarf round his neck. It was Lockett, who sat at the table behind them. "When he came in 'Cammi' took out a cigarette," the witness proceeded, "and called out, before I had seen Lockett, 'Have you got a match?' A matchbox was then thrown on the table by Lockett. It was opened by Grizzard, and inside of it lay, on wadding, three fine pearls. Grizzard said, 'A fine bit of work, eh! I said: They are,' and Grizzard said to me: 'Are you convinced now that they are real, and that they belong to the string of pearls? I said that I could see the pearls were real, but to be convinced that they belonged to the string I should have to wait."

At that time, he added, he had not communicated with the police, because he did not know that the pearls were part of the string. They then went to a public-house in George Brook-street. In a locked room on the first floor his cousin weighed the pearls, and the witness identified the biggest of the missing pearls, which weighed 47 1-16 grains. Another weighed 33 3-16, and a third 39 5-16.

Continuing his evidence, the witness said that the pearls were fastened up and sealed at both ends, and put into a box, and the witness took charge of it. The same evening the witness communicated with Mr. Price, of Messrs. Price and Gibbs, insurance assessors.

The witness detailed interviews which took place after Mr. Spanier came over, and stated that one afternoon the witness, Mr. Brandstatter, and Mr. Spanier met Grizzard and Silverman in the witness's private room at the First Avenue Hotel. Silverman showed them the three pearls which had been sealed up, several loose pearls, and the 58 other pearls which formed part of the necklace. About 50 pearls were strung on two pieces of silk, and seven or eight or nine were loose on wadding. Mr. Spanier weighed some of the pearls, and finally brought two for 100,000 francs (£4,000), handing over to Grizzard a hundred 1,000 francs notes.

HUNDREDS OF POUNDS WORTH.

Mr. Quadratstein, continuing his evidence on Sept. 21, said that on August 25, when Mr. Spanier brought two pearls, Grizzard told Mr. Spanier that he was sorry he had not met him before as he could have sold him hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of property. The witness thought he mentioned £3,000,000. He said that in accordance with an appointment Gutwirth came to the hotel at which he was staying at 10·30 on the morning of Wednesday, the 27th, and Silverman arrived shortly afterwards. The witness reminded Silverman that Mr. Spanier intended to buy the pearls that day for 300,000 francs (£12,000) or 400,000 francs (£16,000). Silverman went out, as Mr. Spanier had not arrived, and when Mr. Spanier came he assured the witness that he had 400,000 francs (£16,000) in his breast pocket. Shortly after midday Silverman returned and said: "Where is your buyer?" The witness said, "He has just left" and sent out a messenger to find Mr. Spanier who had just gone after waiting for nearly an hour.

The witness then gave evidence as to another meeting with Silverman in a restaurant in Holborn on the 28th. There he told Silverman that he must make arrangements for him to see the pearls and open the seals. They decided that the opening of the seals should be done in some open place—a big restaurant and public hall. Accordingly next day he met Silverman at a restaurant in Holborn at midday and then Silverman told him that Grizzard had decided not to show the goods any more for the next month, as they were absolutely sure they had seen the detectives outside the hotel, and that Grizzard was sure they were after the buyer—put on through the English bankers, who were astonished at the man wanting such a large amount of French notes in England. The witness told him if that was the case the best thing would be to settle the business at once, as his buyer would not see him any more. The witness next spoke of a conversation in a tea shop in Holborn. He was at one table with Silverman and his cousin at another table. "Grizzard explained to me," he said, "what Silverman had already told me—that he would not bring the goods out for another month—and that I could tell my buyer that he could congratulate himself upon the narrow escape we had all had."

QUITE SAFE IN ENGLAND.

"I thanked him very much," added the witness, with a smile, "for taking good care of us. He advised me, when I came back in a month's time to buy the string to come with my wife, so that she could carry home the pearls and we follow by the next train, that I was quite safe in England, and that the business could be done in London; and that he would be on the platform to see that no detectives were about. I asked him how I should communicate with him, and he told me to write him a registered letter in the name of Levy, care of Mr. Goldberg, of 45, Hatton-garden." Grizzard said that the buyer must put the notes back in the bank again and draw fresh notes upon Paris for small amounts at a time, and that the witness must not meet Silverman any more, as Silverman had been seen too much with the buyer, and was by that time too well known by the detectives.

The case was adjourned.

MADMAN WITH A HATCHET.

EUROPEAN'S MIDNIGHT STRUGGLE.

Mr. A. Martin, the Head Taxidermist, employed in the Indian Museum, in Chowringhee, had a narrow escape from being killed by a madman in the early hours of Sunday morning last, the man being armed with a hatchet, such as is used for cutting trees. Mr. Martin lives at 2, Tanti Bagan, in the jurisdiction of the Entally Thana. About two o'clock, he was awakened from his sleep by a noise in the compound. He dressed and went downstairs, and saw a man cutting at a guava tree with a hatchet. Mr. Martin challenged him, and the stranger suddenly turned round and attacked him, aiming several blows at him which fortunately missed their mark. It being dark, and nobody being about at that early hour, Mr. Martin had no alternative but to tackle the madman singlehanded. He promptly closed with his assailant and a desperate struggle ensued, in the course of which the lunatic made frantic efforts to strike Mr. Martin on the head with the hatchet, one blow from which would have killed him. An alarm had in the meantime been raised, and some passers-by and a beat constable appeared on the scene, overpowered and disarmed the madman and marched him off to the Entally Thana. The man behaved in a strange manner and mentally deranged. He was on Monday placed before Mr. Sheridan, Deputy Commissioner of Police, when it was ascertained that his name was Osiram Kabiraj, a fisherman by profession, and that he had gone out of his mind four years ago. A pleader appeared for him and asked that as the man was mentally deranged he might be made over to his relatives. Mr. Sheridan, however, held that there was no proof of the man's insanity before him, and ordered further inquiries to be made into the matter, remanding the man to police custody.

ROWDYISM IN THEATRES.

A CINEMATOGRAPHIC REBUKE.

The following extract from a Home paper is of interest out here at the present time in view of the protest against the recent scene in a Calcutta theatre:—

Rowdyism in the theatre, says the "Daily Citizen," is not unknown to us, and although the habit is dying out, in some suburban halls the gallery and pit still help along the melodious choruses with whistle or full vocal strength.

While the theatre manager finds it difficult to quell this sometimes disconcerting zeal, the picture palace manager has swift means of retort. At a suburban palace while a picture was being shown, the orchestra was playing a ragtime melody. Young bloods in the audience joined in with shrill whistling. The picture vanished suddenly from the screen. In its place appeared the words: "Gentlemen are requested not to whistle. WE provide the entertainment."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPTEMBER. 8

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major E A C Mattews, I M S, 10 days.
Major H N Holden, 5 Cav, to Nov. 7, 1913.
Major R. A. Steel, 17 Cav, to Dec. 15, 1913.
Major F F Major, 75 Inf., 3 mo.
Major R H Massie, R A, 6 mo M C
Major A S Capper, 39 Horse, to March 15 1914.
Major E A R Howell, S T C, 3 mo 23 days
Major F H Goldfrap, 23 Cav., to May 17 1914
Capt T W Kirkwood, 17 Cav., 3 mo
Capt E G Drummond 4 G R, to March 12, 1914.
Capt R Scott, I A, 4 days
Capt R L Gamlen, I M S, to Nov 23, 1913
Capt V C P Hodson, 10 Lrs, 1 mo
Capt E H Lewin, 45 Punj, 2 mo
Capt G Channer, 14 Sikhs, 4 mo
Capt C J Torrie, 30 Punj., to Feb 18, 1914.
Capt A W Robertson-Glasgow, 39 Garh. R, 4 mo
Capt C H Barber I M S, 8 mo
Lieut H J D O'Neill, 127 Bal, 4 mo
Lieut E G Howlett, 72 Punj, to April 15, 1914
Nursing Sister, Miss A M Deakin, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival for duty

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R K Mitter, P M S
Col W E A Blakeney, 3 S Horse
Major H J Barron
Major W F Smith, S T C
Major W C Palaeologus, 25 Pung
Major F Adams, 20 Horse
Major G R Heern, R E
Capt H R Dutton,
Capt V Coates, 87 Punj
Lieut J W Thomson-Glover, 35 Sikhs.
Lieut H Mc K Salmond, R I
Mr A Jesson
Mr E Dawson
Mr S F Chetham
Mr T H Scott

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J H Hudson, I A
Lieut J D Leman, 47 Punj
Mr R E Barber
Mr V Stainton
Mr T E Lister
Mr J H Field
Mr J O Waterhouse
Mr A R G Lilley
Mr E S Heard
Mr H J Morel
Mr J A McCarthy

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col A R Burlton, S T C, 5 days
Lieut-Col R E H Dyer, 25 Punj, 2 days
Lieut-Col E F Rainey, 72 Punj, 10 days
Lieut-Col J Manners Smith, V C, C V O, C I E, I A, 3 days
Major W A Hill, 11 Raj, 14 days
Major C A Vivian, 15 Sikhs, 3 days
Major S R Christophers, I M S, 2 days
Capt T D H Hackett, I A, 3 mo M C
Capt W C R Savage, I A, 4 days
Capt R H Chenevix-Trench, I A 20 days
Lieut C O B Daunt, 38 C P H 3 mo M C
Lieut J P Wylie, 11 Lrs, 3 mo M C.
Second Lieut S F Ormsby, Unattd List for I A, 6 mo M C
Sir C E Fox, 6 mo M C
Mr C E Christmas, 2 mo M C
Mr J C Kunning, 2 mo M C
Mr W C K Berrie, 1 mo
Mr B B Howell, 3 days
Mr E G Hill, 1 mo M C
Mr C B Dawson, 8 mo

THE FASHION IN LONDON.

THE FASCINATING COATEE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

During the summer season in London, the coatee was Fashion's favourite, and at the threshold of the Autumn are unmistakable signs that it will extend its successful career even further. It seems irrepressible, and one does not wonder, as it is such a fascinating little garment. Delightfully "chic" are some, which are cut in the new outline, broad on the shoulders, and gathered into a narrow band, which fits closely to the hips. It is the gorgeously beautiful materials employed, and the skilful manner in which they have been utilised which has produced the "cachet" of the ubiquitous coatee. The transparent examples of the bewitching little garment are particularly attractive, and made of delicate tulle, gauze or lace, they lend an air of peculiar distinction to any toilette. Some of these transparent coatees are extremely decorative, as many are stamped in delicate stencil designs, which greatly add to their beauty. Others are brocaded with fine silver, gold or oxydised thread, in the most intricate designs. Some of the coatees intended for Autumn wear, are produced in more durable materials, and these also provide us with some striking novelties. Taffeta is a material eminently suitable to the exigencies of the coatee, and some very delightful models in beautiful colourings are already showing. These are intended for wear in the house, over a plain blouse and skirt or gown. The wearing of some sort of loose coat indoors is quite a new idea here, and it is one to which the London woman of fashion has taken very kindly. Many of the taffeta coatees are revealed in very handsome brocaded taffetas, and this most beautiful fabric can render a very smart appearance. Long sleeves to the coatee are, of course, de rigeur, and the rucked variety have a charming, not to say intensely "chic" effect.

Delightfully expressive of the latest coatee is our first illustration, which represents this bewitching little garment revealed in delicate mauve flowered crepe, and black satin charmeuse. Unlike many of the coatees of the present time, it is finished with short sleeves, which add greatly to its negligé appearance.

Our second sketch is illustrative of a simple tea gown, intended for expression in rose-spotted foulard, with trimmings of crepe-de-chine of the same colour. This simple wrap over style is now greatly in vogue, and its simplicity is a great advantage where the rest gown is concerned.

THE DRAPED SKIRT

is dead. Far more fascinating in its apparent simplicity is its successor, the wrapped skirt. The models for the Autumn season are all wrapped; and this statement is true, even in the case of the "peg-top" or pannier skirt. We have been accustomed to the latter type for several seasons now, but the wrap, in this connection, introduces a novelty. To the wrapped skirt is, added another new idea, which is, perhaps, best described as the turned up hem. This novel idea, which is obviously borrowed from male attire, resembles closely the manner in which a man wears his trousers turned up, and its rigorous severity accords well with the popular cult for the plain tailor suit. The "cuff" hem is introduced also at the base of the tunic, though in this connection it is well to remember that a marked circular line between the waist and hem is quite fatal to a good "line," except in the case of a tall, slender figure. This new idea for the hem is also introduced, although more strongly accentuated, on all the latest evening cloaks. Remarkably beautiful linings, rivaling in splendour the material of the wrap itself, is a feature of the new evening wraps. The turned up hem provides a charming manner for revealing the beauty of a lining, at the same time introducing an entirely original feature to a realm of feminine attire already distinguished by a wealth of novel ideas.

One of the novelties for the Autumn season in Town is represented by our sketch this week. It shows a somewhat exaggerated version of the cut-away coat with deliberate intention to display a waistcoat composed of costly brocade. The *waistcoat* is the feature of this toilette. As will be seen, it extends into the collar for the coat; and supplying herself with a liberal supply of waistcoats, a wise woman can alter her appearance at will. White pique, or cloth, can produce a severely plain tailor-made effect, while brocade or figured crepe, can give a most "dressy" appearance. Another novelty of the design is the skirt with its deep tunic,—a feature which is being introduced in many of the latest tailor suits.

WINE-SELLING IN POMPEII.

Lecturing at the Royal Photographic Society's exhibition in Suffolk-street, Haymarket, London, Mr. J. Dudley Johnston said that just before he paid a recent visit to Pompeii a wine-shop had been unearthed, with the cash still in the till, and the barman at his post, although the customers had gone. It was evident, from the arrangements of the shop, that wine in ancient Pompeii was ladled out to customers from pits in the counter, in much the same manner as the present-day milkman measured out the milk. Many more interesting discoveries yet remained to be made at Pompeii, and a number of years must elapse before the town could yield up all its secrets. The ancient relics were guarded now very strictly, and if this were not done Pompeii would be transferred piecemeal to America.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE RISE OF SCHOOLS.

A NEW SPIRIT IN ENGLISH EDUCATION.

A new spirit is breathing, as it were, new life into the dead bones lying in the desolate valley of English education, says Mr. J. V. Morton in the *London Budget*.

The garden party given by the King and Queen in the grounds of Buckingham Palace to the headmasters and his headmistresses of the London schools; the inauguration of an Imperial Union of Teachers for bringing into touch with one another, if they so choose, all the teachers in the British Empire; the fresh attempt by the Government to deal with educational problems, even if only in the time-honoured piecemeal fashion, and, among other things the note of cheerful optimism in the speech day oratory of our public schools may be put forward as the visible manifestations of that new spirit.

Schooling in England, like most of our institutions, was not produced in a cut-and-dried manner. It grew, one scarcely knows how, under the fostering care of the Church. Most of our education before the time of Henry the Eighth was carried on in the monasteries. Then came the era of "the great Foundation," which gave us our universities, colleges, and grammar schools. These were chiefly for children of the rich.

After the vast social upheaval caused by the Civil War men's thoughts broadened, and it was deemed right that the children of the poor should likewise have some educational advantages. Hence the "foundation" tide flowed in a totally different direction. Charity schools for boys and girls, were established all over the country. Until this period no grammar schools were founded for girls.

The elementary education of all children between five and fourteen (with some exceptions) has been compulsory since 1880 and free since 1891. In England alone there are 19,000 public elementary schools—"Council" and "Voluntary"—with an average attendance of over five millions of scholars. Yet our educational system as a whole is wretchedly organised; and though we are spending £37,000,000 of the State's money every year on education besides the money from ancient endowments we are not getting our money's worth, while the priceless energy and devotion of large bodies of teachers are being constantly dissipated.

THE REAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

When for a time the intellectual hegemony of Greece passed from Athens to Alexandria grammar took shape as a term of science, and grammar schools came into existence. It is not a little odd that the true title of English "public" schools today is grammar schools; and even more odd that in essentials the spirit of Plato and Aristotle should still hover over our educational ideals.

So, too, it is with our schoolmasters. The ancient contempt was bluntly expressed by Lucian. "When the gods," said he "want to make any man ridiculous to his fellows, they make him a schoolmaster." That sentiment survived for into the last century. Dickens linked up with Sir Walter Scott in the delineation of the type, and whether we look upon the "paidagogos" of Ovid, Scott's Dominie Sampson, or Mr. Squeers in "Nicholas Nickleby," the school-master of old was neither an impressive figure.

Poor fellow! He couldn't very often help himself. He was little better than driftwood on the stream of life. He took schoolmastering after he had failed at most things. He frequently became, through the force of circumstance, more bucolic than parson who was "passing rich on forty pounds a year." In recent years schoolmastering has improved. Still, it is the poorest paid profession. Its status is by no means what it should be. With an average salary of less than £ 200 per annum we are a long way from the ideal of Auguste Comte, who thought that schoolmasters should be remunerated not less than bankers and other people holding responsible positions.

FORCING OYSTERS TO MAKE PEARLS.

STRANGE NEW EFFORTS TO END A JEWEL "FAMINE"

In talking about that Gaboriau-like mystery, the disappearance in transit between the Post Office in the Rue de Provence, Paris, and the establishment of a dealer in precious stones in London of a necklace of pearls valued at £150,000, a representative, says the *London Budget*, obtained some interesting and curious particulars about pearls, and the prevailing pearl famine in Paris, London, and New York, from a Hatton Garden dealer in gems.

"Pearls of perfect form," he said "never found purchasers so readily as they do today. The beauty and value of the pearl depend, as you may know, upon colour, texture ('skin' transparency or 'water') lustre, and form. The gems most sought after are round or pear shaped. They must have no flaw or blemish and they must give the highest degree of lustre.

"The scarcity of good pearls has sent up the price by 33 per cent., and more, within the last few years. £30, £40, and £50 is a common price for a pearl the like of which ten years ago could have been bought for about £15."

The scarcity in pearls has led the Japanese into a quaint experiment. They are trying to induce oysters to lay pearls. As is well known the chemical substance of a pearl is carbonate of lime, and, as was explained in the "London Budget" last week, pearls are formed by the intrusion into the shell of the mollusc of a parasite or some foreign body, like a grain of sand, which the oyster overlaps by continuously pouring upon it a liquid that ultimately hardens into the pearl substance.

Guided by this knowledge the Japanese modus operandi is this. An oyster is taken and placed before the fire. It opens its jaws through the heat, and promptly a tiny wooden wedge is popped in.

Then a speck of carbonate of lime is introduced into the body, the wedge withdrawn, and the oyster placed in its bed to manufacture the pearl at leisure. It takes about a year to do this. A great addition to the pearl supply of the world is expected by this process. Whether the expectation will be realised remains to be seen.

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS—Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-excitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Well has one of the most distinguished physicians of the day written, "The conditions of modern life are so exigent that they exhaust the nervous energy."

This nervous exhaustion is felt in a great variety of disagreeable symptoms, in which both brain and body are involved. This is readily understood when it is remembered that every part of the body is controlled by the nervous system, and anything which affects it must, therefore, affect the rest of the body.

This nervous exhaustion is largely due to the body's supply of phosphorus being used up too rapidly. It is obvious, therefore, that to cure this condition the phosphorus must be restored. This can only be done by giving it in such a form that it can be readily assimilated. For this purpose, that distinguished medical author, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes: "Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it."

Sanatogen's value in nerve exhaustion, or neurasthenia, as doctors call it, is emphasised by that distinguished practitioner, Dr. Blitz, in one of the most famous German medical journals. He says: "I have treated more than five hundred neurasthenia patients with Sanatogen in the course of the last eight years. Its effect was so striking that I have never had to resort to any other nutritive preparation. Sanatogen may be regarded as a specific in neurasthenia."

Sanatogen, which may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, should, therefore, be taken by everyone when he feels the first symptom of nervous exhaustion.

A 32-MILE SWIM.

FINE AMERICAN PERFORMANCE.

To swim from Battery Point, New York, to Sandy Hook Lightship is a feat which Americans always compare with Captain Webb's wonderful Channel swim. Its distance is thirty-two miles, and, though frequently, almost annually, attempted, it was never accomplished until the other day. Americans are now applauding Captain Alfred Brown, commodore of New York's life-saving service, as Britishers years ago applauded Captain Webb. He is the hero of the day, invited everywhere, and contemplates the inevitable music-hall tour.

Most swimmers regarded the feat as practically impossible. The swim was begun at 5.15 a.m. and finished at 6.53 p.m Captain Brown having been in the water thirteen hours and thirty eight minutes. He landed in excellent condition, amid the cheers of the officers and soldiers of Fort Hancock.

Although three previous attempts to make the long journey from the Battery to the Hook, and one to make it from the Hook to the Battery had all failed after hours of battling against wind, waves, and tide. Captain Brown was declared to have faced in his successful swim the most unfavourable conditions he had known. The water at the start was smooth, but there was a strong flood tide, and a successful finish of the exhausting trial seemed almost hopeless when a fresh southerly wind had to be met in the final stages.

Captain Brown needed little encouragement. Some of his companions jumped out of the motor-boat chartered by the time keepers from time to time, and swam with him, but he showed such evident determination to continue until he was exhausted or had made his goal that the coachers left him very much alone.

The swimmer used the English overhand stroke, and seemed not to be bothered by the wind, the tide, or the choppy waves that he met towards the end of his task. His arms lifted slower and slower towards the last, and it was evident that every ounce of his strength and endurance was going into the strokes.

It was dusk when the swimmer finally touched the shore. He limped for a moment and tottered in the sand, but the first warm hand clasp, the first hearty "Well done!" put life into him, and beyond some stimulant and a rub down he needed no special attention. Captain Brown said he never wanted to see Sandy Hook again, but he proposes to round off his achievement as champion by swimming across the English Channel next summer.

THE PARNELL LETTER.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA'S SON TO TAKE ACTION.

Mr. William O'Brien's action in reviving the scandal of the O'Shea-Parnell divorce case is to have a sequel, Mr. Gerard H. W. O'Shea, only son of the late Captain William Henry O'Shea, writes to the "Times" to "protest against the scandalous insinuations contained in statements made by a Mr. William O'Brien to the 'Cork Free Press,' and which were reproduced by you in your issue."

He continues: "I had never heard of Mr. William O'Brien until I saw the paragraph of which I complain. Mr. O'Brien's claim to speak with authority upon the O'Shea v. Parnell case, about which he has no inside knowledge, appears to rest upon his assertion that he received two short notes from the late Mr. Parnell.

"The deduction drawn by Mr. William O'Brien, 'The Irish leader, would have been shown to be rather a victim than a destroyer of a happy home and the divorce would never have taken place,' is a slander upon my late father and my mother and absolutely without foundation.

"I have written to my mother (now the widow of the late Mr. C. S. Parnell) upon the subject, and she replies:—

William O'Brien of whom you ask was a member of the Irish party under Mr. Parnell's leadership. I quite agree with you as to the insult to myself, your father's memory, and above all, to my late husband Mr. Parnell that is contained in the unwarrantable interpretation Mr. O'Brien has put upon the letter of my husband's he has published and I now propose, with your consent, to publish as soon as possible myself the letters of my late husband, which, as you know, I had left directions should be published after my death.

"I may say that the letters to which my mother refers constitute an absolute refutation of the allegations published by Mr. William O'Brien.

"I have instructed my solicitors, Messrs. Henry Hilbery and Son, to write to Mr. William O'Brien, care of the 'Cork Free Press,'"

A domestic incident.—A Bhavnagar correspondent reports that a Koli of Barej under Porbandar when asleep at night was tied down with a turban by his wife, who then sat on his chest and slit his nose!

INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

HOW POORLY IT COMPARES WITH OTHERS.

Mail communication between India and the mother country has never ceased increasing from the time when India first became a British colony, writes a correspondent in the *Morning Post*, and it has now attained such vast proportions that the weekly service is unable to cope with the enormous demands for letters.

Till 1835 the mail went round by the Cape, after which the overland route was established, whereby the Indian mails were taken to Alexandria then carried overland to Suez and despatched thence by sea to India, the service being a monthly one. Five years later the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company established a service from England to Alexandria, and another from Suez to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. In 1867 a contract was made with the P. and O. Company providing for a weekly service, with a transit limit of twenty six days. When the Suez Canal was opened in 1869 the route Brindisi, Port Said, Aden to Bombay was started and continues to the present day. The transit limit in 1888 was seventeen and a half days, which has since been reduced to fourteen days.

So far the P. and O. Company have had the sole contract for the mails, and now that the time for the renewal of the contract is drawing near, the important question of the improvement of the mail service should be a matter for discussion. The first argument in favour of improvement is the almost unmanageable proportions which the postal service has attained. During the last ten years the increase in letter postage has been 230 per cent., newspapers seventy per cent., and parcels 132 per cent., and apart from the English mails correspondence with other countries has doubled itself in the last four years. Another reason for a change lies in the growing demand on the part of the public for a shorter interval between the arrival of a letter and the despatch of an answer thereto.

A study of the foreign and colonial mails shows that, while India has only four deliveries of foreign mails monthly, Ceylon, Aden, and Australia have ten. Hong Kong which enjoys the advantages of the Trans-Siberian Railway, has twenty-one deliveries, while the Straits Settlements and New Zealand, which cannot be said to rival India in any way have nine deliveries every month, and even the small State of Sarawak in Borneo, has no less than seven. Hence no one can suggest that India is exaggerating her importance as a postal unit if she demands more than four deliveries in the month.

When the Trans-Persian Railway is opened there will be as many as three mails a week but it is difficult to say when the railway will be opened. It may never be opened. In the meanwhile it has been suggested that a bi-weekly service between England and India should be established. The present arrangement of the mails leaving London on Friday night and arriving in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, fourteen days later should still hold good. It might however be worth considering whether the Brindisi route should not be abandoned. It was started when the speed of steamers was not what it is today, and when the carriage of mails by train to Brindisi meant a very considerable gain in time. If the mail steamer only waited three hours at Marseilles to take on passengers and mails, and the mail train left London at noon on Friday, by putting on little extra speed in the Mediterranean the boat could easily arrive at Bombay at the required time. A considerable amount of money would be saved by adopting this route, and the system would be less complicated that the present one.

The second mail might leave London at noon on Tuesday and should follow the same route as far as Aden, when, however, the port of arrival might be changed from Bombay to Karachi. The voyage from Aden to Karachi is shorter by 264 miles than that from Aden to Bombay. The passage both with and against the monsoon is easier by the more northern than by the more southern route. Moreover, when Karachi is joined to Delhi by the broad-gauge railway the whole of the North-West of India will be more accessible from Karachi than from Bombay.

There is one more point which is worth considering. It is practically certain that the P. and O. Steamship Company, who have always been so satisfactory and reliable would continue to tender for the conveyance of the mails, and that they would still continue to hold the foremost place in all postal arrangements. Should the Government, however, decide to accept the tender of another line for the conveyance of the mid-week mail, there must certainly arise that excellent spirit of rivalry which always increases the efficiency of any system, and would eventually lead to the mail service becoming quicker than it is now. No doubt all passengers and goods from Southern to Eastern India, east of Allahabad would affect the Bombay route, while Sind, the Punjab, and Rajputana would affect the Karachi line. Even so there would be a large amount of debatable country left over which would deal with the most reliable and satisfactory line, and so put both services on their mettle.

ORDEAL FOR MRS. PANKHURST.

EXAMINATION AT AN IMMIGRATION STATION.

Widespread interest had been caused in New York by a report that Mrs. Pankhurst, the Suffragette leader left France on Sept. 11 for the United States where, it was said, she intends to deliver a series of lectures.

Under the Immigration Act, "persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanour involving moral turpitude" are prohibited from entering the United States. Mrs. Pankhurst when she arrived in New York would be confronted by an unpleasant ordeal. She would be detained at Ellis Island, the immigration station and questioned closely concerning her views of orderly civilised Government.

It was the belief of the immigration officials that it might be incumbent on them under the provisions of the law to deport Mrs. Pankhurst as an undesirable alien.

There was every disposition to give her "a fair deal," but her ordeal was not to be a perfunctory one. She might be detained, it was said, on Ellis Island until the Government have secured from England her full police record.

A monster petition to the President was being planned by the American suffragettes, in case of the refusal of the immigration authorities to admit her to this country.

A census just taken by order of the Pope shows that there are 3,247 persons resident within the bounds of the Vatican, including the Swiss, Palatine, and Noble Guards.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Sept. 9.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army:—

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major (Substantive Col. in the Army) W. G. L. Beynon. D. S. O., Commandant, 1st batt. 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Regt.) (Feb. 5); Major R. J. T. Savi, Commandant, 90th Punjabis (June 8).

Lieut. to be Capt.—E. C. Lentaigne, 4th Gurkhas Rifles (March 2).

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned gentlemen to the Indian Medical Service as Lieuts. (on probation):—S. S. Sokhey, M. B.; A. K. Sinha M. B.; Doraisamy; J. Findlay, M. B.; A. Seddon, M. B.; J. C. De, M. B.; W. C. Spackman, M. B.; N. M. Mehta; C. H. P. Allen; P. S. Brackenbury Langton; R. M. Eastoo, M. B.; R. V. Martin (July 26).

The King has approved of the confirmation of the commissions of the following Lieuts on probation of the Indian Medical Service, with effect from Jan 25:—R R M Porter, MB; R Sweet, MB; B Calvert; P J Walsh, MB; J R D Webb; F Phelan; A C Macrae, MB; N C Kapur; A H C Hill; J F Holmes; N K Bal; H S Gulamhussein Haji.

The King has approved of the transfer of the following officer of the Indian Army to the Supernumerary List on completing ten years in Civil Employ:—Capt E S Percy-Smith, July 4.

The King has approved of the resignation of the service by the following officers of the Indian Medical Service:—Capt K W Mackenzie, MB Aug 23; Capt G E Malcomson, MD Sept 2.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army and Inian Army Departments:—

Indian Army—Lieut-Col A S Begbie Sept 1; Major I H Campbell Sept 3.

Indian Army Department—Commissary and Honorary W Thomas June 3.

War Office, Sept. 9.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Capt the Hon A F W Harris from the Half-pay List to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), vice Capt E Sheppard 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars (Aug. 28); Capt J Bacchus, Leicestershire Regt, to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, and to be seconded vice Major C E Higginbotham, Northamptonshire Regt (Sept 1).

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Capt P A V Stewart, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentleman Cadets (General Staff Officer), and to be seconded (Sept 1).

The following Capts to be Officers of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets and to be seconded:—A A Soames, King's Royal Rifle Corps (sept 1); C L Taylor, South Wales Borderers (Sept 2); H W Kettlewell, King's Shropshire Light Inf (Sept 3); N A B Baillie-Hamilton, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) (Sept 3).

Discharge Depot—Capt. J. Evans, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Adj., and to be seconded, vice Capt. B Lawrence, East Yorkshire Regt. (Sept. 3).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—The following are appointed to the Reserve:—Brevet Major L. B Boyd Moss, South Staffordshire Regt. (May 1), Major A B Forman, R A, Major W S Brancker R A, a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office; Lieut Lt. C Hordern, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieut. H D Harvey-Kelly, Royal Irish Regt.; Lieut. R M Vaughan, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Sec. Lieut. L S Metford, Special Reserve, Sec. Lieut. (Honorary Capt. in Army) G B Rickards, Special Reserve, Sec. Lieut. E W C Perry, Special Reserve; Lieut. L Da C. Penn-Gaskell, 3rd batt, Norfolk Regt; Sec. Lieut. V A Barrington Kennett London Balloon Company, R E, T F. (Aug. 14).

Infantry.

South Wales Borderers—Lieut. C. J Paterson to be Adj., vice G T Raikes (Sept. 2).

Dorsetshire Regt.—Sec. Lieut. B J C. Dudley to be Lieut. (June 8).

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Superny Capt H C Laverton, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below S H Eden (Sept 10).

Gordon Highlanders—Superny Capt I Picton-Warlow is restored to the establishment (Aug 18).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Major S S Long retires on retired pay (Sept 10).

Memoranda.

Col G J Butcher, C B, C M G, Ordnance Officer, 1st Class, Army Ordnance Department, is granted the temporary rank of Brig-Gen while employed as Deputy Director of Ordnance Stores at Woolwich Arsenal (Sept 10); Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A Murray, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is granted the honorary rank of Capt (Sept 9)

Special Reserve Of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art.—Sec Lieut (on probation) A Anderson is confirmed in his rank.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Anglesey—Sec Lieut (on probation) R S Thomas is confirmed in his rank.

Royal Monmouthshire—Lieut W J Kettle is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Aug. 20).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—The following Sec. Lieuts. (on probation) are confirmed in their rank:—G. B. Rickards (Honorary Capt. in Army); E. W. C. Perry.

Infantry.

4th Batt. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—D. H H. Robertson to be sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Sept. 10).

3rd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Cadet Sergt. A. T. S. Byfield, from the Plymouth Contingent O. T. C., to be sec. Lieut (on probation) (sept. 10).

3rd Batt. Hampshire Regt.—Capt and Honorary Major C. Erle resigns his commission (Sept. 10).

3rd Batt. Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut. G. B. Vernon resigns his commission (Sept. 10).

3rd Batt. Kings Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Sec. Lieut (on probation) H. L. Slingsby is confirmed in his rank.

6th Batt Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt—Lieut. S H Coles, from 1st (City of London) Batt London Regt (Royal Fusiliers), to be Sec Lieut (on probation) Srpt. 10). King's Royal Rifle Corps—E T Tathan to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Sept 10.)

The Army Service Corps.

The following Sec Lieut (on probation) confirmed in their rank: G J Hannington, W J Martin, H R Glen.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut W Tyrell is confirmed in his rank.

Army Veterinary Corps.

Cadet C. M. Stewart, from Royal Veterinary College of Ireland O T C, to be Lieut (on probation) (Sept 1.)

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Falling Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Lord Haldane, Miss Haldane, Sir Kenneth MuirMackenzie, and Lord Strathcona arrived at Fishguard on Sept. 8 in the "Lusitania" on their return from the United States. Lord Haldane, in reply to a Press representative, described the visit to America and Canada as most enjoyable, and said they brought away most pleasurable recollections which would never be effaced. As to his official business, he could not say anything.

Miss Haldane said they visited educational establishments during their stay to inquire into the working of the educational system. What greatly surprised them was the large amount of money women gave towards educational purposes in addition to what was done by the State. It was difficult to say whether American women were better educated than English, but it was evident that Americans were searching constantly for better ideals. American colleges were spendidly equipped, and the universities, such as Harward, were keen on philosophy.

Sir J. Herbert Roberts, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Welsh National Liberal Council, which was held on Sept. 6 at Colwyn Bay, when 200 delegates attended. Lord St. David's, who was re elected chairman of the executive, was unable to be present owing to the death of his mother, and the meeting passed a vote of deep sympathy with him in his loss. On the proposal of Mr. E. T. John, M.P., a resolution was unainimously carried expressing gratitude to the Government for the Home Rule Bill, and while pledging the council to support the measure for a sister nation, urged strongly that the time had arrived for granting a measure of Home Rule to Wales.

The annual revision of the lists of voters in the parliamentary, municipal, and county elections in the County of London began on Sept. 8. The lists to be made out are those which will come into operation for municipal purposes on Nov. 1, and in parliamentary contests on Jan. 1. The voters concerned number about 650,000 out of a population given at the 1911 Census at 4,521,685.

In view of the importance which questions relating to agriculture and the holding of agricultural land are likely to assume in the intermediate future. Mr. W. H. Mallock has issued from the offices of the Liberty and Property Defence League a "Statistical Monograph" giving some figures relating to the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1851, 1861, and 1910, showing the increase and decrease of agricultural workers the ratio of such workers to the total population, and the number of workers per acre on farms of different sizes. The object of publishing these data is to correct what Mr. Mallock believes to be a serious error current among politicians of both parties, that the agricultural population of England and Wales has been declining ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century; that is, ever since the dawn of the modern manufacturing epoch. The official figures relating to the agricultural population for the years named are as follows:—1801, 3,300,000; 1811, 3,500,000; 1821, 3,960, 000; 1851, 4,350,000; 1861, 4,160,000; and 1910, 3,500,000. These figures give a percentage of the total population of 37, 35, 33, 25, 20, and 10 respectively, and they show that the decline in the agricultural population did not begin, as is popularly imagined, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, but the middle of it, a fact that must be recognised if the existing agricultural situation is to be made comprehensible.

Some forty-five members of the United States Civil War Veterans' Association, London branch, were on Sept, 8 entertained at a luncheon given at Trascati's Restaurant to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, by the proprietors of the West End Cinema Coventry Street, who are producing a film of the battle at their theatre this week.

Last year the City Police Force was composed of 1,232 men. The total cost of the Force was £200.904l, of which £129,116 went in salaries and pay, £6,413 clothing and accoutrements, £20,346l rents and taxes £3,545l miscellaneous charges, and £39,051 towards pensions. The police rate brought in £142,493 the sums received for services of policemen on private duty were £10,087 and the Corporation contributed £48,223.

The first installation of wireless telephony in a coal mine in Great Britain has just been fitted up at Dinnington Main Colliery, South Yorkshire, and is giving satisfactory results. The system is the invention of Herr J. H. Reinecke of Bochum, Westphalia and has already been adopted in German collieries. Its introduction into England is due to Mr. Maurice Deacon, managing director of the Dinnington Main group of collieries. The instruments are similar to those in ordinary use. Each is connected by two wires with a piece of metal buried in the ground. The wires can also be attached to ordinary tramway rails, water pipes, &c. At Dinnington instruments have been placed at two points—one in the transformer house near the pit bottom and the other 1,000 yards "in-bye," and conversation has been carried on between these points just as through an ordinary telephone, with the use of only about twenty yards of wire. The system also admits of the use of portable instruments weighing about 20 lb. each by means of which it is possible to communicate with the fixed stations from any part of the mine. All that is necessary is for the operator to attach the two wires of the instrument to any metallic substance at hand. Thus in the event of a disaster in a pit miners entombed by falls would be able to open up communication with other parts of the colliery.

A scheme to popularise Worthing by the acquisition of the Beach House estate by the Corporation has been made public. The house, with its spacious lawn overlooking the English Channel, was a favourite spot with King Edward during his visits to Brighton. The price asked by Sir Edmund Loder for the estate of eighteen and a-half acres is £20,000. But the net cost after allowing for re-sale of land and other contemplated receipts, is estimated at about £10,000.

According to a Parliamentary Paper 254,190 alien passengers landed in the United Kingdom during the six months ended June 30 last from ports in Europe and the Mediterranean, as compared with 202,358 in the corresponding period of 1912. Leave to land was refused in 587 cases, as against 511. The expulsion orders made during April, May, and June of this year requiring aliens to leave the United Kingdom numbered eighty-two, as against ninety-one in the same three months last year.

The Argyllshire Gathering was opened at Oban on Sept. 9 in beautiful weather. This meeting was first held at Inveraray in 1871 in honour of the wedding of the Marquess of Lorne (the present Duke of Argyll) and Princess Louise, and has remained one of the most important social events of the Scottish season. It has been the custom of the Duke of Argyll to attend the meeting every September, when his official and other engagements permitted, and this year he travelled from France in order to be present on Sept. 9. The games opened in the traditional fashion. The competing pipers, numbering over fifty, were drawn up in front of the secretary's office in the main street of Oban, and, headed by the stewards and judges, marched to the sports enclosure about a mile away.

Glasgow cotton spinners have lodged a protest with the Chamber of Commerce against a serious handicap in their competing with Lancashire cotton mills. The Glasgow manufacturers point out that the Glasgow School Board has put into operation a new local bye-law which compels all factory hands under seventeen to attend evening classes for four hours weekly. As these four hours are deducted from workers' hours, and the looms are consquently laid idle, the Glasgow mills' production has been reduced seven and a-half per cent., which practically puts the Glasgow manufacturers out of competition with Lancashire. The Chamber has agreed to take up the grievance.

Mr. James Ponsonby Magill, a purchase inspector under the Irish Land Commission, was killed in a motor-car accident near Huntly, Aberdeenshire, on Sept. 8. Mr. Magill was driving with the Right Hon. William Frederick Bailey, C.B., Irish Estates Commissioner, and Mr James Macoun, another purchase inspector, the party being on their way from Aberdeen to Nairn. When near Huntly the car ran into a rut in the roadway, the front spring broke, the gear jammed, and the vehicle fell over an embankment fourteen feet high. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Macoun were thrown out and suffered from shock, but the car fell on Mr. Magill's head and he was dead when reached. The car was going at a slow pace, and Mr. Macoun was driving.

The threatened shipyard lock-out has been avoided as the result of an arrangement with regard to overtime and other points in dispute reached at a conference between employers and representatives of the boilermakers in Edinburgh on Sept. 10.

Sir James Dougherty, Under Secretary for Ireland, has written to the town clerk of Dublin standing that the Lord Lieutenant says that until order is fully restored, and pending the issue of legal proceedings in the police courts, it is impossible to institute an official inquiry as the council suggested, but that the Lord Lieutenant would desire at the earliest possible moment to have a searching investigation into all the circumstances in connection with the recent deplorable disturbances, and is prepared when the proper time arrives to take the necessary steps to that end.

Mr. Handel Booth, M. P., gave evidence on Sept. 10 at the hearing of the charges of incitement against James Larkin, the leader of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and described the scene in Sackville Street which followed Larkin's arrest. Larkin was returned for trial, bail being refused because he declined to give an undertaking as to his canduct in the interval.

The Irish National Pilgrimage to Loudees, which is being led by Cardinal Logue, began on Sept. 9, when a large section of the party left Victoria Station. The pilgrims included a number of invalids some of whom had to be carried to the carriages after having had breakfast at the station. On Sept. 10 the remainder of the party—which in all comprises about 3,000 persons—left Charing Cross and Victoria. Altogether there will be over 200 invalids, who will be accompanied on the journey by ten doctors, twenty two hospital nurses and a number of ambulance men.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The displacement of the second series of Austro-Hungarian Dreadnoughts (of which there will presumably, be four) will be, according to the "Zeit," 25,000 tons, and their principal armament will consist of ten 35.6 centimetre guns, arranged in five double turrets along the centre of the ship so that all ten guns can be used on a broadside. The gnns will come from the Skoda works. The weight of the barrel, which has a length of 45 calibres, is 70,000 kilograms. The principal armament of the "Viribus Unitis" class, two of which are already with the fleet, consists of 30.5 centimetre guns.

Before the close of the eleventh Zionist Congress, at Vienna, it was announced that £16,000 had already been subscribed for the foundation of a Jewish University at Jerusalem.

ITALY.

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent telegraphs :—The "Messaggero" states that the Minister of Marine has obtained the consent of the Government to the laying down immediately of four improved "Duilios." The construction of these ships will proceed simultaneously, and the funds will be provided by an extra £4,000,000. Yearly on the Naval Estimates.

The 'Giornale d'Italia" states that excavationsat Pompeii have just led to the discovery of the ruins of the port of Pompeii seven hundred meters beyond the gates of the town and at a distance of 1,250 meters from the sea. The jetty and other remains of the harbour were buried under about seven meters of earth.

PORTUGAL.

The "Times" Lisbon correspondent telegraphs :—The wedding present from the Portuguese Monarchists, to King Manoel, which was forwarded through the British Legation and addressed care of the Foreign Office, was detained by the Portuguese Customs. I am assured on the highest authority that the Portuguese Government has neither taken nor intends taking any special action. As soon as the export duty and fine have been paid the Custom-house authorities will allow the present to proceed to its destination, I am authorised to state that the British Legation's connection with the matter was entirely unofficial.

HOLLAND.

Delegates from England, the United States, Switzerland, Japan, and Holland, with Lord Kinnaird in the chair, held an unofficial opium conference on Sept. 4 at The Hague and established an unofficial international opium committee to support the work of the opium conferences. It was announced that thirty-eight nations had signed the Opium Treaty.

Telegraphing from Amsterdam on Sep. 5 the "Times" correspondent says:—The interparliamentary Conference concluded its discussions to-day. A Hungarian resolution was accepted expressing a desire that the Governments would immediately prepare for a third Peace Conference. The next Conference will be held next year at Stockholm. The delegates of Japan and the United States have established an interparliamentary committee for promoting peaceful relations between these two Powers.

UNITED STATES.

The Senate passed the Tariff Bill on Sept. 9. The principal changes in the Bill as sent up by the House of Representative are the lowering of taxable incomes from 4,000 dollors (800l.) to 3,000 dollars, and the exemption of incomes up to 1,000 dollars of married persons with a dependent wife or husband or with two or more dependent children; a tax is imposed on cotton futures; cattle, wheat, flour, and meats are made free, and the countervailing duty on wood pulp is abolished.

The celebration or the centennial anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie was opened on Sept. 10 at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, with the dedication of a towering shaft of white marble, 335 feet in height, dominates the surrounding waters and country, commemorating a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

TURKEY.

Telegraphing from Constantinople (Sept. 10) the *Times* correspondent says :—Lively interest has been aroused here by the smartness of the German Emperor in extracting from the King of the Hellenes an assertion that the Greek successes were due to the King's Prussian training. The Emperor's remark that Prussian principles guarantee victory when well applied is not altogether appreciated in Turkish military circles, some of which are tempted to conclude that in order to guarantee victory Prussian principles require Frenchmen to apply them.

MOROCCO.

The Madrid correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs on Sept. 8 :—The column commanded by General Arraiz was engaged on Thursday near Tetuan in a fight with a large Harka, in which the column losses were three killed and twenty-four wounded, including two officers. Yesterday a protracted and sanguinary action took place between the same column and the same Harka, the latter having been considerably reinforced. Both bodies suffered severely, the column, having seven killed and sixty-eight wounded, including a major, two captains, and seven other officers.

PERSIA.

Reuter telegraphed from St. Petersburg on Sept. 6 :—A telegram from Choi (Persia) states that a Russian detachment, under Col. Didenko, which has arrived at Tergever owing to collisions having occurred there between Kurds and Christians, was fired upon by Turkish troops, who had advanced into Persian territory in the neighbourhood of the village of Chakki. The Russian troops were compelled to engage in an obstinate fight, which lasted about four hours and ended in the precipitate flight of the Turks, who lost eight killed and twelve severely wounded. The Russians had two men killed and six wounded. Two Turkish officers presented themselves to-day before the commander of the Russian detachment and expressed regret at what had occurred, promising that all the Turkish posts in Persian territory would be evacuated.

A message from Teheran dated Sept 5 says:—A joint communication is expected to be made shortly by the British and Russian Legations on the subject of the Turco-Persian frontier requesting the Persian Government to accept the terms of the recent tripartite convention reached at Constantinople. A settlement favourable to Persia is believed to have been arrived at regarding the northern and southern portions of the frontier, where Russian and British interests respectively are important; but it is understood that in return Turkey gains valuable cessions in the Zehab district, including portions of the "Terrains Montagneux" given to Persia by the Treaty of Erzerum, 1847. The Persian delegates appointed to the delimitation commission are Ihtesham-es-Sultaneh, the Ambassador to Turkey, and Itla-ul-Mulk, who will proceed direct to Constantinople from Mohammerah. Work is not expected to begin before the middle of December.—The Russo-Turkish affray near Khoi originated in a dispute between Kurds and Christians. Instructions have been sent to the troops on both sides to retire from the frontier. No serious consequences are expected.

COLONIAL.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Botha was given an almost unanimous vote of confidence at a meeting at Standerton on Sept. 10. He replied once more to General Hertzog's attacks and restated his position in regard to the Navy and the empire.

An informal meeting of miners in the Germiston area was held Sept. 9 to consider the labour position. It was decided that a general strike should not be supported by those present solely on the ground of the recent arrests, even if the prisoners were committed for trial.

Mr. Archibald Crawford and Mr. Arthur Jones, who were arrested for inciting to violence and publishing seditious postcards, have been committed for trial.

Reuter telegraphs from Pretoria:—The Government has decided that the Union Administration buildings here shall be formally opened in September 1914. It is not yet known whether a royal personage will come to South Africa to perform the opening ceremony, but it is hoped that the occasion may be honoured by the presence of a member of the royal family

EAST AFRICA.

An epidemic of plague and cerebro-spinal meningitis which has recently broken out in East Africa now extends from the coast to Victoria Nyanza. Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu are affected. The total number of cases is 452; the deaths are 328.

NIGERIA.

Reuter's agency learns that Sir Frederick Lugard has completed his scheme of Nigerian amalgamation, which has received the imperial assent, and he will sail for West Africa on Sept. 17, on which date the survey party of the new railway also leaves England.

AUSTRALIA.

The Federal Government has made a grant of £5,000. towards completing the work of the Mawson Antractic expedition and bringing the party back to Australia. This brings the total contribution of the Commonwealth up to £10,000.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Joseph Ward has accepted the leadership of the Opposition. The party caucus received the decision with great enthusiasm.

The Government has decided that new Zealand shall be represented at the San Francisco Exhibition.

The Government's Land Bill extends the right of the conversion of crown lands into freehold, reserving the minerals to the crown. Provision is made for revaluation where the lands depreciate in value. The Minister of Lands is authorised to borrow £500,000. for the purchase and settlement of lands, and £100,000. for making roads. Power is taken to acquire land compulsorily for settlement in the event of the owner not choosing to subdivide.

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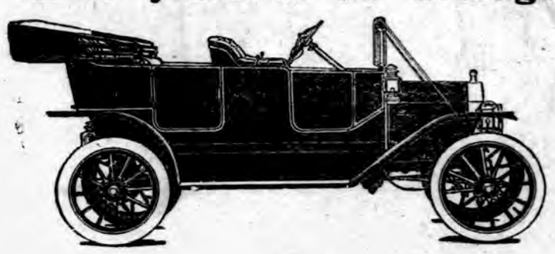

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAWKSPEARE.

A "G. B. S." reference appropriate to to-day is made in the "Manchester-Guardian:" A Canadian who a few years ago went into the Shakspeare-Bacon business came out of it with a surprise of another kind. By taking the fourth letter from the ends of eleven titles of the plays it became clear that the author was none other than Bernard Shaw. This is how it works out :—

Mac	B	eth.
Oth	E	llo.
Comedy of Er	R	ors.
Merchant of Ve	N	ice.
Coriol	A	nus.
Midsummer Night's D	R	eam,
Merry Wives of Win	D	sor,
Measure for Mea	S	ure.
Much Ado about Not	H	ing.
Antony and Cleop	A	tra.
All's Well that Ends	W	ell.

Surely this is turning the tables on our archioonodast with a vengeance.

BAFFLED BEE.

Much amusement was caused among the passengers on the upper deck of a Calderstone Park tram-car, (says the "Liverpool Post"), through the persistent attention of a couple of bees to the hat of a young lady occupying the front outer seat. The hat was copiously trimmed with artificial heather and the bees would not desist attempting to extract honey!

GIRLS' 2,600 KISSES.

Despatches from Salem, Ohio (says the "Daily Mail" New York correspondent), report that all records for kissing have been broken by six young women who held "a kissing bee" for the purpose of raising £2,000 for a local hospital. They offered kisses at four shillings each.

Soon a line of men, young and old, formed twenty feet deep. Many of the elder citizens of Salem "invested" a sovereign apiece when they reached the head of the line, and then hurried back to the end of the line to increase their "investments."

When each had sold nearly 2,000 kisses the girls announced that the "bee" was closed. The performance, embracing 2,000 public kisses, lasted exactly two hours.

HOW TO COLLECT A CROWD.

The young fellows from South Wales visiting Bath Races "went broke," and the plan they conceived and carried out to "raise the wind" was as ingenious as it dangerous (says the "Western Mail"). They noted with envy how easily the tipsters extracted coins from the gullible for their "certain winners," and felt they could do likewise could they but get an audience.

To accomplish this one of them took off his coat and walked to the end of the line of bookmakers, from whence he could get a clear run without danger of being felled. At a signal his chum, who was in a crowd some fifty yards away, yelled "Welshman," and set off in pursuit of his friend. Immediately he was joined in the chase by hundreds who imagined they were after a "Welsher."

The police, too, joined in and the surprise of the pursuers can be imagined when the leader stopped abruptly and was joined by his mate, who hurriedly addressed the crowd, thus: "Gentlemen, I did not cry 'A Welsher,' but 'A Welshman.' The fact is, we wanted a big audience. For the next race we are in the know, etc., etc., etc."

After the first shock the crowd roared with laughter, and scores parted with the "three-pences" asked for the "unbeatable tip." The tipsters did not wait to see the result of the race, but made trackers for the town, where, later, they asserted that the 12s. they netted was fully earned.

ALMOST UNUSED.

In a bookseller's catalogue that recently assailed me (says a writer in the "New Statesman") my eye was struck by the entry "BIBLE (*The Holy*). Interleaved with paper for notes. *Almost Unused*." There is a certain embarrassing explicitness about this.

NIGGER COLLECTING.

Just now, when our minds are being disturbed somewhat by the coloured question (says the "Glasgow News"), it is interesting to know just where Glasgow stands in regard to negro population.

Some interesting information was once given on this subject by Mr. Graham Moffat of "Bunty" fame. Mr. Moffat, who at one time was keenly interested in photography and slide work, both as a hobby and as a money-maker, had on one occasion a commission to produce and prepare a set of lantern slides depicting scenes from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and he was faced with the problem of getting together a company of negroes in Glasgow, where so far as he was aware, not half a dozen negroes existed.

An old white-haired negro selling matches in the Trongate was his first capture, and an ideal Uncle Tom. He introduced him to a coloured family, where he found a fascinating Joseph. This family told him where some others lived, and so on.

At the end of his search, he was convinced that there was not another coloured man, woman, or child in the city of Glasgow or its environs.

The set of pictures was quite a success, but, as can be imagined, there was no superfluity of niggers in the cotton fields scene, for the whole number he had managed to get together only reached the small total of thirty-three.

THE ORDEAL BY TOUCH.

Major Robert Le Mesurier Willoughby, whose death, at Cheltenham, is announced, was an excellent story-teller, and a favourite tale of his, says the "Mail," concerned his barrack-room days.

A soldier, so the story ran, had several times complained of thefts of article from his kit, but the culprit could not be detected. It was therefore decided to subject the men in barracks to an ordeal by touch, and the corporal in charge of the affair explained to the assembled soldiers that on the floor of the messroom he had placed the barracks cat beneath an inverted tin dish. The cat, he assured them, would mew at the touch of the thief.

After the lights had been lowered, the men filed past to touch the dish. The cat did not mew, but when the lights were turned up it was found that every man who touched the dish had blackend his hand with soot which had been placed on it. Only one man had failed to soil his hand. A subsequent search of his possessions revealed the stolen articles.

It is pointed out by the "Matin" that at the present moment France has not two naval squadrons which have the correct number of six units. The first squadron alone, says the "Matin'" has six battleships, the others have five, four, or two.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

It is quite incorrect to state that the Duchess of Fife upon her forthcoming wedding will wear the bridal veil of Queen Alexandra—which was, by the way, that worn by Queen Victoria at her own wedding. Subsequently it came into the possession of Princess Henry of Battenberg, who wore it at her marriage, and in later years passed it on to the present Queen of Spain, who wore it herself, and still retains it in her possession. The veil which the Duchess of Fife will wear will be that in which the Princess Royal and the present Queen of Norway were both married. It is now highly improbable that Dom Manuel of Portugal and his bride will be present at the forthcoming Royal wedding. For this the uncertainty as to the manner in which his newly married consort shall be addressed when he makes an official appearance at the British Court is partly responsible.

Mr. Asquith, who to-day enters upon his sixty-second year, has now been at the head of his Administration for five years and five months, a period which has been exceeded by only five Prime Ministers since the fifteen-years' Administration of the Earl of Liverpool concluded, in 1827. Mr. Gladstone's longest terms were his first two, each of which lasted about two months over the five years. The longest Premiership since 1827 stands to the credit of Lord Salisbury, whose retirement closed an administration that had extended over seven years. Melbourne, Palmerston, and Beaconsfield each remained in power for about six years, and Lord John Russell, in his first essay at government, was Prime Minister for some two months longer than Mr. Asquith has already been. In the present Cabinet there are now but two members older than the Prime Minister—Lord Morley and Mr. Birrell. The former is the only Minister of to-day who served with his chief in Mr. Gladstone's last Administration. As Cabinets go, Mr. Asquith's is a comparatively young one. The average age of the ten youngest members is 46, and of the other ten members, 58 years 6 months; while the average age of the entire Cabinet is 52 years 3 months.

There are to be four processions before the Royal wedding next month through the tiny aisle of the Chapel Royal. The first of these will be rather an imposing one of the Royalties present, headed by the King and Queen of Norway and the Empress Marie of Russia. Close behind these Prince Aurthur walking between will be the bridegroom's short procession, Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Then will come the procession of the bride, headed by the clergy and choir; prominent figures in this will be Queen Alexandra and the Princess Royal. Last of all the King and Queen will arrive, and will be escorted to their places directly facing the altar by the high officials of their respective Households.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will wear on the occasion his picturesque uniform as Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke of Albany's Own). People are apt to forget that the Duke of Saxe Coburg is still a British prince and is entitled, as Duke of Albany, to take his seat in the House of Lords, though he has not yet done so.

For the greater part of next year, the King and Queen are likely to be left without one of their children around them. Prince Albert, the Princess Mary, and Prince John will all be abroad—respectively at sea, in Germany, and at Lausanne; while the Prince of Wales will have returned to Oxford, and Princess Henry and George will be pursuing their studies at Eton and St. Peter's Court School.

St. Austell, the centre of the clay-workers' riots, bears one of the many Cornish placenames derived from obscure saint, among others being St. Tudy, St. Cuby, St Cury, St Enodoc, St. Brisc, and St. Finbarrow. A story is told of a Cornish candidate for ordination who, when asked by the examining chaplain where he was born, replied, "At St. Eval," giving the local pronounciation, Sandeeval." "Good heavens!" exclaimed the chaplain. "I know they have some strange names in Cornwall, but I should never have imagined they would canonise him!"

There are three other Cornish villages whose names it would be hard to match for singularity—Grambla, Loadon Apprentice and Drunkards' All.

Has Sir James Matthew Barrie, a "recipe" for dramatic composition to match those for journalism and fiction which he kindly confided to the public some year ago? An editor sent him a request to tell readers "how he worked." The reply, scribbled on a sheet of tobacco wrapping, ran as follows :

Journalism.

2	pipes	— 1	hour.
2	hours	— 1	idea.
1	idea	— 3	paragraphs.
3	pars	— 1	leader.

Fiction.

8	pipes	— 1	ounce.
7	ounces	— 1	week.
2	weeks	— 1	chapter.
20	chapters	— 1	nib.
2	nibs	— 1	novel.

Dr. Feliz Konig, of Graz, who has been chosen to command an Austrian Expedition to the South Polar regions, is not only a scientist of high distinction, but has gained a reputation as an accomplished Alpinist. He has also—which perhaps is more to the purpose—served an honourable apprentic ship in Polar exploration. He has seen "active service" in Greenland, and was a member of the German Antarctic Expedition under Dr. Filchner.

It is, indeed, complete Dr. Filchner's work that Dr. Konig goes out. He will attack the Polar regions from the Weddel Quadrant—that is, the side nearest South America. He has his ambitions Polewards; indeed, he hopes to connect up with Scott's and Amundsen's work. If he succeeds, a line of penetration right across Antarctica from ocean to eacean will have been traced.

The production of "Androcles and the Lion" would have pained Goethe, who severed his connection with the Weimer theatre owing to the appearance of an animal on the stage. For twenty-seven years he ruled there as a despotic director. "The direction," he wrote to his chief assistant, "acts according to its own views and not in the least according to the demands of the public. Once for all, understand that the public must be controlled." When at length he forbade any expressions of approval or disapproval on the part of the public only the Court and the Jena students continued to attend the theatre. The rash came when Duke Karl August invited an actor who had scored heavily with a performed poodle in "The Dog of Montargis" to play at Weimar. After the first rehearsal he declined to have anything more to do with a theatre the boards of which had been desecrated by the presence of an animal.

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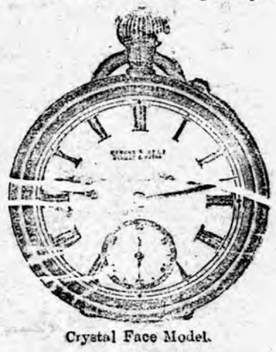

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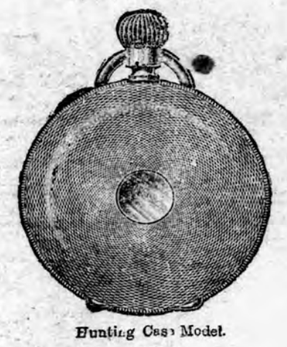

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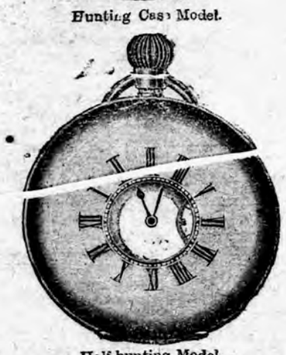

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